

REC-3  
EX-108  
ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/27/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)  
SUBJECT: SOLO  
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "SPEECH BY WALTER ULBRICHT, FIRST SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY (GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC), TO XXIII CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 30, 1966." *Russia* *Germany*

The information in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished on 5/18 and 19/66 by CG 5824-S\* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. The text of WALTER ULBRICHT's speech was received at a Solo drop address in Chicago on 5/17/66 from the USSR.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

In regard to the security classification of the enclosed LHM, the following is noted. ULBRICHT addressed the Congress on 3/30/66. On Page 6, Columns 1-8, of the 3/31/66 issue of "Pravda," the morning daily organ of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) there appears the text of ULBRICHT's speech in the Russian

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 2) (RM)  
1 - Chicago

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6 JUN 1 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*  
65 JUN 30 1966  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

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RECEIVED IN PRESS

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language. Although excerpts from ULBRICHT's speech may have appeared in the public press, we have not seen a full translation of his remarks either in the press or in "The Daily Review; Translations from the Soviet Press," issued by Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR. Furthermore, CG 5824-S\* advised on 5/19/66 that he was informed by the CPSU that the translation enclosed herein was prepared in limited numbers. CG 5824-S\* also stated that to his knowledge this is the only such full translation in this format received by the CP, USA. Therefore, in order not to jeopardize the security of this highly placed source by unauthorized disclosure of this information, thus adversely affecting the national security, Chicago recommends that the enclosed LHM bear a classification of at least "~~Confidential~~." However, recognizing the public nature of the information involved, no security classification has been placed on the LHM and the final determination of this matter is being left for the Bureau's decision.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Washington, D. C.  
May 27, 1966

SPEECH BY WALTER ULBRICHT, FIRST SECRETARY,  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY  
OF GERMANY (GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC),  
TO XXIII CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF  
THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 30, 1966

During May, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

The XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) was held in Moscow, USSR, during the period March 29 - April 8, 1966. On the second day of the Congress, March 30, 1966, Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, speaking as the head of the East German fraternal delegation to the Congress, addressed the assembled delegates and fraternal delegations to the Congress. The official English translation prepared by the CPSU of the full text of Ulbricht's speech is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Attachment

ENCLOSURE  
100-428091-5627

SPEECH BY WALTER ULFRICHT,  
FIRST SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE,  
SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

Comrades delegates to the 23rd Congress of the Communist  
Party of the Soviet Union,

Esteemed Comrade Brezhnev,

Dear comrades and friends,

On behalf of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and  
its Central Committee, on behalf of our people and their  
government, I convey to the 23rd Congress of the glorious  
Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to all delegates and  
guests fraternal militant greetings. (Applause.)

We have attentively listened to the Report of the Central  
Committee delivered by Comrade Brezhnev and the first speeches  
in the debate. The Congress and its decisions--of this we are  
confident--will be of tremendous importance for the further  
development not only of the Soviet Union but also for  
the shaping of the relations of world forces in favour of  
socialism. We fully agree with the fundamental propositions  
expounded in the Report of the CPSU Central Committee.

The barbarous aggression of the US imperialists against  
the Vietnamese people who are waging a heroic struggle for  
their freedom is also <sup>exerting</sup> a definite influence on the work of this  
Congress which focuses attention on such far-ranging problems  
as the ensuring of peace, development of human culture and  
peaceful co-operation among the nations. We are witnessing

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a striking manifestation of the fraternal solidarity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and all the Soviet people, the friendly Communist and Workers' Parties and socialist states with the Vietnamese people and their heroic struggle. (Applause.)

We know that this solidarity is not confined to words. And we express our gratitude to the Soviet Union which in the spirit of proletarian internationalism is rendering such substantial help to the fraternal Vietnamese people. (Applause.) We are also grateful to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the patient efforts aimed at strengthening co-operation between all the socialist countries and all the Communist and Workers' Parties so essential for repulsing aggression and for the victory of our common great cause. We are giving every support to these efforts. (Applause.)

A relaxation of international tension demands above all agreement of all states on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form and prohibition of underground nuclear tests.

Inasmuch as a serious threat to peace has arisen in Europe as a result of the arms build-up and the revanchist policy of the government of the West German Federal Republic, we welcome the efforts aimed at reaching agreement on European security. Moreover, we are aware of the particular danger implicit in the military alliance of US and West German imperialism in NATO. I would like to draw your attention to the point that this Washington-Bonn axis also threatens the

West European capitalist states, some of which prefer a more realistic policy and seek to get rid of baneful dependence of the US imperialists and on NATO in which they rule the roost.

Our Party, the National Front and the people of the German Democratic Republic understand the concern of the Soviet people caused by the revanchist intrigues of the West German militarists. The Soviet people and the anti-fascists in the European countries who made incalculable sacrifices in the struggle against the German fascist invaders, want Germany, at long last, to cease being a source of war conflagrations. Hence the need for a peace settlement which, proceeding from the historical fact of the existence of two German states, must ensure disarmament in Germany, her neutralisation and European security. The German Democratic Republic will do everything in its power, together with the working class, progressive intellectuals and all other peace-loving forces of West Germany, to achieve peaceful development. (Applause.)

Dear comrades, we have studied with especial interest the decisions taken by the Plenary Meetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the development of agriculture, on economic reforms in industry, improvement of management and planning and greater economic stimulation of production. The 23rd Congress offers a model of the further creative development of Marxism-Leninism in solving the new problems of the economy, socialist democracy

and culture which have become objectively ripe and are facing now the Parties in the socialist countries. We attach special significance to the fact that the 23rd Congress works on the problem of establishing harmony between centralised scientifically-based management and planning and the stimulation of the widest creative initiative of the people, establishing firm unity and unbreakable links between politics, economics and culture.

This important achievement of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is of significance for all the socialist countries. As we master and introduce the new system of planning and managing the socialist economy, there will be greater co-operation and division of labour between our countries.

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany fully agrees with the proposition on the need for purposeful and dynamic development of co-operation between the socialist states in the economic, scientific and technical spheres.

We in the German Democratic Republic have gone over to single guidance of science as a productive force. Introduction of the new system of planning and management has strengthened our balanced economic development. The effectiveness of our efforts is largely stimulated by the trade agreement with the Soviet Union concluded for the entire five-year plan period. Goods exchange under this agreement will exceed the volume of any trade treaty ever concluded between two states.

On the basis of our Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Co-operation we are raising to a higher level not only economic relations, but also political and ideological co-operation. Conditions have thus been created for the further extension of fraternal ties between our Parties, states and peoples, for the further strengthening of our dynamic co-operation.

We wish the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people successfully to fulfil the five-year plan and to score further big victories in building communism, in our common struggle for the unity of the international communist and working-class movement and for peace. (Applause.)

May the work of the Party Congress be fruitful. We wish the Soviet people success in accomplishing the magnificent tasks which will be set by Party Congress. (Applause.)

Long live the glorious Party of Lenin, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee! (Applause.)

Long live the victorious doctrine of Marxism-Leninism!

Friendship! (Stormy, prolonged applause. All rise. Comrade Ulbricht hands to the Presidium of the Congress a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.)

Речь В. Ульбрихта на  
французском языке



REC-3  
EX-104  
ROUTE IN ENVELOPE  
FBI

Date: 5/27/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)  
SUBJECT: SOLO  
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "SPEECH BY MIKHAIL A. SHOLOKHOV, WINNER OF NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE, TO XXIII CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, APRIL 1, 1966."

The information in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished on 5/18 and 19/66 by CG 5824-S\* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. The text of SHOLOKHOV's speech was received at a Solo drop address in Chicago on 5/17/66 from the USSR.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

In regard to the security classification of the enclosed LHM, the following is noted. SHOLOKHOV addressed the Congress on 4/1/66. On Page 5, Columns 1-4, of the 4/2/66 issue of "Pravda," the morning daily organ of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU),

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 2) (RM)  
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Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

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there appears the text of SHOLOKHOV's speech in the Russian language. Furthermore, an abridged version of SHOLOKHOV's speech appears in Part I, Volume XXII, No. 78 (3229), Monday, 4/4/66, issue of "The Daily Review; Translations from the Soviet Press," published by Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR. However, although excerpts from SHOLOKHOV's speech may have appeared in the public press, we have not seen a full translation of his speech in any public media. Furthermore, CG 5824-S\* advised on 5/19/66 that he was informed by the CPSU that the translation enclosed herein was prepared in limited numbers. CG 5824-S\* also stated that to his knowledge this is the only such full translation in this format received by the CP, USA. Therefore, in order not to jeopardize the security of this highly placed source by unauthorized disclosure of this information, thus adversely affecting the national security, Chicago recommends that the enclosed LHM bear a classification of at least "~~Confidential~~." However, recognizing the public nature of the information involved, no security classification has been placed on the LHM and the final determination of this matter is being left for the Bureau's decision.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to,  
File No.

Washington, D. C.  
May 27, 1966

SPEECH BY MIKHAIL A. SHOLOKHOV, WINNER OF  
NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE, TO XXIII CONGRESS  
OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION,  
APRIL 1, 1966

In May, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

The XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) was held in Moscow, USSR, during the period March 29 - April 8, 1966. On the fourth day of the Congress, April 1, 1966, Mikhail A. Sholokhov, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature and a delegate to the Congress from the Rostov Region organization of the CPSU, addressed the assembled delegates and fraternal delegations. The official English translation prepared by the CPSU of the full text of SHOLOKHOV's speech is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Attachment

ENCLOSURE  
100-428091-5628

SPEECH BY MIKHAIL SHOLOKHOV  
(WRITER, ROSTOV REGION PARTY ORGANISATION)

Comrades,

You can no more perceive the vast scope of building and accomplishment in our land by reading random press reports about our daily labour and achievement than you can perceive the enthralling grandeur of the Volga by viewing its tributaries, imbued though they are with a unique splendour and Russian charm.

It is when we gather at our Party congresses, when we hear the Report and reflect on the figures that aggregate what has been accomplished in past years by the people and the Party that we come to see the results of the titanic effort and feel the vastness of what the people are doing in the name of their future.

If I were to revert after this lyrical introduction to ordinary prose, I should have to say in all frankness that I envy the delegates who can speak from this rostrum of imposing successes in this or that field of industry, science or education. I speak here as a representative of Soviet literature and have to say sadly that our successes are not as great as you, our readers, and we, the writers, would like.

I am not half as optimistic as the Tula functionary of the popular joke who declared in reply to an inquiry about the development of literary cadres: "Normal! Good even! There was one writer in Tula Gubernia in the past--Leo Tolstoi. Today,

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we have 23 members in the Tula division of the Union of Soviet Writers."

We are indeed expanding numerically, but, as the wholesaler says, "the offered product does not quite live up sometimes to the desired quality."

There is no denying that good books did appear in recent years. Good books of poetry, and of prose too, but they are few. This is illustrated by the fact that the list of works recommended for Lenin Prizes is obviously meagre and that, save for two or three worthwhile books, the rest is not likely to stand up to the scrutiny that ought to be given them even in the initial discussion.

That is not stagnation. The writers keep writing. But notable works do not appear each year, and it would indeed be futile to expect them to appear frequently. Even a fertile place like Krasnodar Territory has its harvest failures and bad years. So what can you expect of literature?

As for, say, war literature, its slow headway is due, I think, to the complexity of the topic. It is only in the last few years that the writing of war memoirs became popular in our country. Many of our renowned generals and military leaders have not so far had their say. Yet it is much easier writing a book of memoirs than a work of fiction. Don't think I'm trying to make excuses: I'm not the only one writing about the war, and there'll be many more who'll write about it after us. I am just stating facts.

I don't want to expose you to a detailed analysis of literary affairs. What's more, that is more than one man can do. A big discussion on the subject is in the offing at our writers' congress scheduled this year.

I should like to say a few words of what is usually called the writer's place in the life of society. What are the most typical features of the society we live in, and what should be the writer's attitude, as a cultural worker's, towards these features?

It is absolutely clear to any impartial observer, I think, that the kind of processes underway in the world today prevent the honest writer, or artist, to look on from the sidelines. On the fact of it, this is a simple truth. But it has to be recalled now and then. Contemporary man is living through events the flow of which is anything but smooth. The American aggression in Vietnam is continuing. Dreadful weapons of destruction are being tested. The West-German militarists and revenge-seekers are striving to lay their hands on these weapons. Reactionary bourgeois art is going out of its way to nourish baseness, acting like the evil spirits in the ancient legends of all nations in their eagerness to turn man into his opposite, to rob him of his human image and soul. Those are different symptoms, but all of them deal with things of essentially the same kind.

Ours and the other socialist countries have become the citadel of hope, the citadel of faith in a kind and attractive future for millions of workingmen of different nations,

different political creeds and different colours of skin. All the things we are building, all the things our workers, peasants, scientists and artists are working on, all the things our Party is inspiring us to do--are all done for the sake of peace on earth, for the triumph of free labour, in the name of the ideals of democracy, socialism, the fraternal friendship and co-operation of the peoples, for man, for mankind.

Maxim Gorky's question, addressed to the artists of the world, sounds just as urgent today as in the past: "Who are you with, men of culture?" The overwhelming majority of Soviet writers and the progressive writers in other countries provide the answer to this question in their writings.

I have spoken about the artist's place in social life with other writers, with newspaper and magazine correspondents and at large representative gatherings time and time again. I devoted quite a lot of space to it in my speech in Stockholm's city hall during the Nobel festivities last year. The audience there differed considerably from today's, and, accordingly, so did the presentation of my ideas. I speak of the form! Not of the content.

Wherever we Communists speak, whatever language we speak in, we speak as Communists. It may go against the grain of certain people, but they have already learned to reckon with it. What is more, it is just this that everybody respects. Wherever a Soviet citizen gets to speak, he must speak as a Soviet patriot. We, Soviet writers, define the writer's place in

social life as Communists, as sons of our great Motherland, as citizens of the country building communist society, as spokesmen of the revolutionary humanist views of the Party, the people, the Soviet man.

But the picture is entirely different when an inkslinger comes along who writes one thing for home consumption, and gets something entirely different published abroad. He uses the same Russian language, but in one case he uses it for camouflage and in the other to defile this language with frenzied venom with hate for all the Soviet, for all that we hold dear, all that we hold sacred.

I am one of those writers who, like all other Soviet people, are proud to be a tiny particle of a great and noble people. We are proud to be sons of a mighty and magnificent land. Our Motherland made us, it gave us all it could, it gave us immeasurably much. All we have we owe to it. We call our land Mother. All of us are members of one immense family. How are we expected to react then to the behaviour of traitors who raise their hand against the things we hold most dear? A Russian proverb says sadly "There's a black sheep in every family." But there are different kinds of black sheep. I think all will agree that there is nothing more profane and detestable than to malign your mother, to insult her basely, to raise your hand against her!

I am not ashamed for those who maligned their country and slung mud at all that we cherish. They are immoral. I am ashamed for those who tried, or try now, to stand up for them, no matter what the motive that prompts them.



I am doubly ashamed of those who offer their services and request that the convicted apostates be turned over to them on parole.

We have paid too high a price for all we have gained. Soviet power is much too precious to us to let anyone slander and defile it with impunity.

Some use words about humanism as a shield and deplore the severity of the sentence. There are delegates from Party organisations of our Soviet Army in this hall. What would they do if traitors were discovered in any of their units? They, our soldiers, know perfectly well that humanism has nothing to do with drivelling weakness.

And there is this other thought that occurs to me. If the scoundrels were caught doing their black deeds in the memorable 1920's when sentences were not based on strictly defined articles of the Criminal Code but on "revolutionary justice", these werewolves would have paid an entirely different penalty!

Yet now, of all things, people discourse about the "severity" of the sentence.

I should like to say a word to the bourgeois defenders of the lampoonists abroad: don't worry about the welfare of criticism in our country, gentlemen. We have every respect for criticism. We promote it. At this Congress, too, criticism is sharp. But slander is not criticism any more than the dirt of a puddle is the paint of an artist's palette.

Comrades, I have occupied enough of your time with questions of a literary order. Don't think that we writers feed

only on literary matters. We take many other things close to heart. Take writer Leonid Leonov. He devoted many years of his life to a staunch struggle for the preservation of forests, the beauty and wealth of our countryside. Other problems, too, are apt to trouble us. This is where I'll deal with problems of an entirely different kind. Let's solve the problem of Lake Baikal! And permit me to speak a little about our planning.

The March 5 issue of Pravda contains a satirical article by V. Titov, entitled "Administrative Lyrics." A few words about this article. Once upon a time the Ministry of the Food Industry of the RSFSR decided to build a vegetable dehydration plant in the town of Kalyazin. The plant was indeed built, but could not be supplied with enough vegetables. So it was decided to convert it to the manufacture of soya seasoning. The reconstruction was carried through. But it turned out that the Moscow and Serpukhov factories supplied more of this seasoning than the capital and its environs could consume. An attempt was made to turn the plant into a milk factory. Expensive equipment was imported for this purpose, but no sooner was it installed than someone decided to rebuild it for poultry dressing. The bank granted a sizable loan, but it turned out in the long run that the factory's capacity exceeded the supply of poultry several times over. The factory has existed for about ten years and nearly a million new rubles have been spent on the various reconstructions. This may not be a fact of great import. But one may ask legitimately: what sort of planning is this?

.. Last year in Volgograd, due to negligence or, perhaps, to faulty planning and building, impure water was drained into the Volga by one of the local factories. Perished fish was spotted as far as 400 kilometres downstream from the place of contamination. Controllers recorded the losses: 842,000 red fish (that is, fish of the sturgeon family), and 735,000 of other fish. What they could not record was the loss of perished fry, larvae and spawn. The damage is estimated at 11,000,000 rubles. But considering the fact that well over half of the sturgeon sinks to the bottom when it perishes, the losses are probably at least double that figure.

Back to the Baikal. A lot has been said and written about it. However, all too often no heed is paid to what the press has to say. Yet what happened with the Volga fish, may also happen with Lake Baikal. Perhaps it would be wiser to give up timbering on the shores of the Baikal. Perhaps it would be wiser to stop building paper factories there, and build factories instead that will not endanger the Baikal, that pearl of Russian nature? In any case, all necessary measures ought to be taken to save the Baikal. The coming generations, I'm afraid, will never forgive us if we do not, to use a line from the Russian song, preserve the "glorious sea, the sacred Baikal."

There is also a personal matter I want to raise, comrades. The Quiet Don is perishing. Each year, experts estimate, some 7 million cubic metres of polluted water is drained into the river by factories. The Azov basin faces the very real danger

of losing all its fish population in the near future. In the past, the catch of just the valuable fish amounted to over 1,500,000 centners a year. Today, it does not exceed 150,000 centners, or only one-tenth of the old figure.

Drainage of industrial waters, regulation of Don water by the Tsimlyansk dam, coupled with the none-too-wise management of Comrade Ishkov, the Minister of the Fish Industry, has already brought the Azov basin to the brink of disaster. After the long silence that was his only response to the legitimate attacks of Literaturnaya Gazeta and Komsomolskaya Pravda, Comrade Ishkov published an inconclusive article entitled "The Azov Sea Today and Tomorrow." But the Azov Sea may not have a tomorrow if Comrade Ishkov carries on as he does today. It is his fault that nearly all the year round, save the two summer months, about 200 vessels fish in the Azov for bullheads and sardelle. It is of his making that mechanised bullhead dredge annually destroy more than 10,000,000 zander fry, reducing to naught all the efforts of the spawn-breeding projects in the Azov basin.

Comrade Ishkov refers for support to the conference of fish research bodies and fishery groups and claims that 400-500 <sup>thousand</sup> centners of sardelle may be hauled in annually to this day. But he fails to mention how much valuable fry of other fish is hauled in with the sardelle.

I'll confess that yesterday, March 31, I wanted to let Comrade Ishkov have it, but in the evening I met a few old army friends and the devil enticed me to show them the script

of my speech. They said that it was a bit rude and that Comrade Ishkov was not a bad chap, and I promised them I would pull my punches. Don't misunderstand me, please! There's nothing a man won't do for his army friends! I wanted to criticise the sturgeon, that is, the Minister. As for the sardelle, that is, the Rostov fishery, there is no point in criticising it. That is more than I can do. A promise is a promise, and I shall keep my peace. All I can do is to pronounce solemnly to Comrade Ishkov: "May you fare well... on sardelles!"

I want to say, too, that the contribution of our fish experts has been insignificant and far removed from the needs of our economy. In Japan, Rumania, and many other countries the catch per hectare of pond is several times higher than ours. As you see, the comparison is anything but in our favour and the people in charge of the fisheries ought to give it due thought. They ought to be quick about it because with the rapid exhaustion of our rivers, the issue of pond fishing is soon going to be pretty urgent.

I have devoted as much attention to fish in my speech as to literature. Don't think this is an accident. I would like to see us have an abundance of fish--an abundance of sea-roach, rybets and herring, rather than sea weeds. Those who like it, may eat sea weed. I am for conserving fish because it contains a lot of phosphorus. They say phosphorus is good for man's brain, but it stimulates the mind. And brains is something not only writers need.

May I say a few words about planning? Here is an example. Generally, I am for planning, but I am also for abundance. The collective and state farms of Rostov Region now need two thousand tractors. I am for the kind of planning whereby the Minister of Agriculture, Comrade Matskevich, would himself offer these tractors to us, instead of our sending regional officials to hunt for them. Here is what happens: our regional officials come to Moscow to get one thing and then another. Bad examples are contagious. I see them go, and follow them. Naturally, my business is somewhat smaller: to get a school project endorsed, or to get roofing slate or timber for some collective farm building project. I come to the Minister and say: "Comrade Minister, please give me 3,000 sheets of roofing slate for our collective-farm cow and calf sheds." The Minister replies: "Don't you know we have a planned economy? You have received what you were entitled to under the plan." I say to him: "I know we have a planned economy, but the cows, let alone the calves, don't know why they have to soak in the rain in autumn and freeze in winter." Roofing slate is used not for beauty, but for a sound reason. Besides, if the cowshed were covered with straw, there would be no incentive to stock up fodder: if the fodder runs out, a straw foot can be used for as a substitute. Roofing slate, on the other hand, won't do for fodder. Running around begging for things one becomes conscious of unwelcome changes in one's character, even in the stance. The proud stance of a writer vanishes into thin air, and so

does the old soldier's smartness. Your back bends obsequiously, you stop calling the minister "Comrade Minister" in an official manner, and address him fawningly as "My dear Ivan Ivanovich." As time goes on, the corrections you make in our planning, prompted by the hard facts, develop predatory inclinations in you.

During the intermissions at this congress even, you walk about the lobby and keep a sharp look-out for a minister, wondering all the time what you might get from him. Whenever you phone a Minister and ask for an audience, you no longer say a Supreme Soviet Deputy is asking for it, but the writer. Ministers are more sensitive to a writer's needs. In a nutshell, you develop a scrounger's ways. So, as you see, a writer's job has its drawbacks too.

I beg your pardon for smiling from this solemn rostrum. To speak in a more serious vein, all of us have a strong faith in the powerful intellect of our Party and in the fulfilment of all the tasks the Party may set us.

May I assure you, dear Comrade Delegates, that the many thousands of writers, all of them deeply devoted to their country and Party, share the views on art and literature set out in the Report of our Central Committee, and give wholehearted support to the policy of our Leninist Party.

Выступление Т. Шолохова  
на английском языке

~~TOP SECRET~~

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

*BA 57*

Date: May 26, 1966 *0506*

To: Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA *5-27-66 returned 5/28/66*

1 - R. W. Smith  
1 - Branigan  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Mastrovich

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

During March, 1966, the wife and daughter of Willie Hirsch, also known as John Gilmore, informed the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPC) of their desire to return to the United States. Hirsch's wife and daughter, as United States citizens, requested the assistance of the CPC in facilitating their return to the United States. Willie Hirsch was posthumously awarded a medal by the Soviets for the work he had done on behalf of the Soviet Union. *al*

*zen*

Relative to this request by Hirsch's wife and daughter to return to the United States, a representative of the CPC requested that this matter be taken up with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) by a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). The CPC representative noted that his Party had nothing to do with Hirsch and had only done the Soviets a favor in allowing him to secure political asylum in Czechoslovakia. *56291*

*REC-18 JUN 7 1966*

In April, 1966, the matter regarding Hirsch's wife and daughter was taken up by a representative of the CPUSA with representatives of the CPSU. At the time the CPSU refused to discuss this matter further and indicated that *ways*

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Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NJM:pah  
(8) *fah*

~~TOP SECRET~~

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2) *71*

*65 JUN 6 1966*  
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT



~~TOP SECRET~~

Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

the CPC comrades were attempting to get the CPSU to assume all of the responsibility in the Hirsch matter and pay the fares for these individuals back to the United States. The CPSU commented that the CPC should be told that the matter regarding Hirsch should be taken up officially on a direct Party-to-Party basis through channels utilizing the Soviet Embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The foregoing response of the CPSU was relayed to a representative of the CPC in mid-April, 1966. No current information is available regarding whether there has been any further action concerning Hirsch's wife and daughter.

Willie Hirsch was at one time in the custody of the United States Government on a charge of conspiring to commit espionage. These charges were subsequently dropped by the United States Government and in early 1961 Hirsch voluntarily left the United States and was granted political asylum in Czechoslovakia.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which furnished this information, this communication is classified ~~"Top Secret."~~

1 - Director BY LIAISON  
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

TO [redacted] 5/27/66  
COB

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S\*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on Solo Mission 20 in the Soviet Union and other communist countries from 3/18/66 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/16/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

## ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-423091

BY LIAISON

05010

Date: May 27, 1966

1 - Horner  
1 - Phillips  
1 - Liaison  
1 - RCPutnam

To: Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: GRACE AMELIA GARDOS  
SECURITY MATTER - C

5-31-66  
delivered  
ESTB

The following information provided by sources which have supplied reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

Grace Amelia Gardos, who was born January 17, 1911, in Berlin, Wisconsin, has been residing in Budapest, Hungary, since 1948. She is married to Emil Gardos, who was ordered deported to Hungary in 1936 after his United States citizenship was revoked as a result of denaturalization proceedings instituted because of his activity in the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). The deportation order was suspended until 1948 when he voluntarily returned to Hungary. Grace Amelia Gardos accompanied her husband back to Hungary in 1948. She has a United States passport and visited the United States in 1964.

Grace Amelia Gardos would like to return to the United States for another visit which would last for one or two years. She would like to see her relatives, including Fred Blair, Chairman of the Wisconsin District of the CPUSA. However, she is concerned that if she visits the United States she would not be permitted to rejoin her husband in Hungary. She also is concerned that if she visited the United States her husband would lose his pension in Hungary or that they would be forced to live in less comfortable surroundings. She requested assistance from the CPUSA on her problems.

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Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RCP:pah  
(9)

MAILED 4  
MAY 31 1966  
COMM-FBI

REC 36  
TOP SECRET 100-423091-5630  
6 JUN 1 1966  
(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)  
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downgrading and  
declassification

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

Recently a representative of the CPUSA discussed this matter with Zoltan Komocsin, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. During this discussion it was pointed out that the CPUSA would like to have Grace Amelia Gardos visit the United States and that the CPUSA would like to use her services during this visit. It was also pointed out that Grace Amelia Gardos was acting as the Hungarian correspondent for "The Worker," United States east coast communist newspaper.

As a result of this discussion, Zoltan Komocsin promised that Grace Amelia Gardos would receive every assistance in making her trip to the United States and that her departure from Hungary would not affect her present status nor prevent her from rejoining her husband at a later date.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which furnished the above information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON  
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley  
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S\*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Data in second paragraph extracted from 100-9306-97, page 2. Balance of data obtained from CG 5824-S\* who obtained it while on Solo Mission 20.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

## ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(19) 100-423091

BY LIAISON

Date: May 27, 1966  
To: Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State  
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Subject: LENINIST YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE  
OF THE SOVIET UNION

1 - Bates  
1 - Thompson  
1 - Liaison  
1 - RCPutnam

The following information provided by sources which have supplied reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

After the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, held March 23 through April 8, 1966, in Moscow, Russia, representatives of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), met informally with representatives of the Leninist Young Communist League (LYCL) of the Soviet Union. The spokeswoman for the LYCL was N. I. Zhuravlyova and the essence of her remarks were as follows:

The LYCL knows very little about youth organizations in the United States. The LYCL would like to improve relations with youth and student organizations in the United States. Correspondence sent to such groups in the United States by the LYCL is not always answered.

The LYCL has contact with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) (a militant civil rights group) in the United States but this contact is only through correspondence. The LYCL extended an invitation to the SNCC to send a delegation of four individuals to the Soviet Union to arrive about June 1, 1966. This SNCC delegation is to include John Lewis, recently deposed National Chairman of the SNCC. This group is scheduled to spend three weeks in the Soviet Union.

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Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RCP:pah  
(10)

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

JUN 6 1966

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Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

A youth delegation sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) is also scheduled to come to the Soviet Union in the near future. (The NCASF has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.)

The LYCL does not know much about the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) since the only contact with that organization has been through correspondence. (The DCA is the thinly disguised youth group of the CPUSA.)

The LYCL is interested in developing contacts with youth organizations in the United States and desires the assistance of the CPUSA in this matter.

Concerning activities for the future, the LYCL will give a summer course on students and social progress this summer and representatives of over 100 student organizations from all over the world have been invited to the Soviet Union to participate. In addition, the LYCL has invited over 100 youth delegations to visit the Soviet Union in 1966. The LYCL plans to publish a big, new youth magazine in several languages in the near future. And, in 1967, the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution in the Soviet Union, the LYCL will invite a large number of foreign youth to visit the Soviet Union.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which furnished the above information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley  
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. John Doar  
Assistant Attorney General

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S\*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S\* is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable informant. Source obtained data while in Moscow, Russia, on Solo Mission 20. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/12/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

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# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

RA  
SY

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

0506

Date: May 31, 1966

1 - Cotter  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Mastrovich

To: Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF WORKING  
PEOPLE OF CYPRUS

6-1-66  
delivered  
as HB

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

During the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, held in Moscow, Russia, March 29 through April 8, 1966, a brief meeting was held between the fraternal delegations from the Progressive Party of Working People of Cyprus and the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). Ezekial Papaioannu, General Secretary, Progressive Party of Working People of Cyprus, was presented with an invitation for his Party to send a fraternal delegation and/or greeting to the forthcoming 18th National Convention of the CPUSA scheduled to be held in New York, New York, in June, 1966. When presented with this invitation, Papaioannu informed the CPUSA fraternal delegation that he was "rather angry" with the "United States communists." Papaioannu pointed out that his Party had recently held its Congress and not even so much as a greeting was received from the CPUSA to acknowledge this event.

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1 - Director BY LIAISON  
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

100-428091-5632

6 JUN 1 1966

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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NJM:pah

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65 JUN 6 1966

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declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

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Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

NOTE:

Classified "~~Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S\*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on Solo Mission 20 in the Soviet Union and other communist countries from 3/18/66 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/18/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

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## ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428001

BY LIAISON

*RA*

Date: May 31, 1966

To: Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

*6-1-66 delivered*

1 - Cotter  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Mastrovich

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

*Jim*

Boris N. Ponomarev was elected as a Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), at the 23rd Congress of the CPSU held in Moscow, Russia, March 29 through April 8, 1966. It was a bitter disappointment to him that he was not given a seat on the Political Bureau, Central Committee, CPSU. However, it must also be noted that, while Ponomarev was not elected to the Political Bureau, his present standing among the top leadership of the CPSU is very high. He received a "feather in his hat" for the outstanding organizational work he had done as head of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, when he mobilized 97 per cent of all the communist and workers' parties behind the CPSU's position in regard to Vietnam. Ponomarev also succeeded in having such parties reject the line of the Communist Party of China.

*al*

Because of the sensitive nature of the source, 1966 which made this information available, communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~".

*ST-103* *REC-6* *100-428001-5633*

*over*

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1 - Director BY LIAISON  
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

NJM:pah  
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(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

65 JUN 6 1966 TELETYPE UNIT

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Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S\*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on the 20th Solo Mission in the Soviet Union and other communist countries from 3/18/66 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/19/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

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~~TOP SECRET~~

## ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(13) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

SOLO

Date: May 31, 1966

To: Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

1 - Cotter  
1 - Branigan  
1 - R. W. Smith  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Mastrovich

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: GUS HALL

6-1-66  
delivered  
WHB

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

In April, 1966, several leading members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), who are engaged in theoretical work and writings on Marxism-Leninism, expressed their opinions concerning the position of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in the ranks of communist theoreticians. In view of their positions, it is believed their opinions reflect the attitude of the leadership of the Central Committee, CPSU.

One of those expressing his opinion of Hall was Alexander Sobolev, Executive Secretary of the "World Marxist Review," official theoretical organ of the international communist movement headquartered in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Although "World Marxist Review" is issued from Prague, its editor in chief, G. P. Frantsov, is a candidate member of the Central Committee, CPSU. Also, the leading editorial positions of this magazine are occupied by members of the CPSU. Sobolev recently stated that, in his opinion, Gus Hall is, without a doubt, one of the best Marxist theoreticians in the entire international communist movement. Sobolev stated that he would defy contradiction on this and would argue this position with anyone. Sobolev further stated that Hall is making a

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65 JUN 6 1966

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(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

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Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

definite contribution to Marxism-Leninism and that Hall does not speak just for himself, but speaks for the entire world communist movement.

Also indicative of the high regard held for Hall's abilities was a recent admission by Timur Timofeev, Deputy Director of the Institute for World Economy and International Relations, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia. Timofeev acknowledged that he had written an article refuting the position of the Communist Party of China on revolution and the national liberation movement, particularly as formulated by Marshal Lin Biao, a Deputy Premier and the Defense Minister of the People's Republic of China, in an article published September 3, 1965, in major Chinese newspapers.

Timofeev's article was prepared for publication in "Kommunist," the official theoretical and political organ of the Central Committee, CPSU. Timofeev stated that, although he, Timofeev, had not actually plagiarized to the extent of copying verbatim, the main ideas and theoretical content of his article had been lifted from two unsigned editorials appearing in the January and February, 1966, issues of "Political Affairs," the theoretical journal of the CPUSA. Timofeev stated that these two editorials were excellent and the CPSU leadership immediately recognized that, although unsigned, these editorials were really Hall's contribution.

Attached hereto ~~was~~ are one copy each of the two editorials referred to above, which are entitled "War and Revolution" and "National Liberation and the Anti-Imperialist Struggle," dated January and February, 1966, respectively.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which made this information available, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

Enclosures (2)

1 - Director BY LIAISON (Enclosures - 2)  
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosures - 2)  
Assistant Attorney General

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S\*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on Solo Mission 20 in the Soviet Union and other communist countries from 3/18/66 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/13/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

~~TOP SECRET~~

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# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

0506

Date: May 26, 1966

1 - Wannall  
1 - Liaison  
1 - RCPutnam

To: Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF VENEZUELA

5-31-66  
Belmont  
JAH

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

During the course of the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held in Moscow, Russia, March 29 through April 8, 1966, representatives of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), met with Jesus Faria, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Venezuela (CPV). Faria had just been released from prison in Venezuela and had voluntarily left that country. He was in Moscow as the leading delegate of the CPV to the 23rd Congress of the CPSU.

During his meeting with representatives of the CPUSA, Faria made comments regarding individuals in the CPV, the essence of which was as follows:

Gustavo and Eduardo Machado, who were leading members of the CPV and who had been at one time members of the National Congress of Venezuela, are still in prison. Gustavo Machado is reported to be in very poor health. His brother, Eduardo Machado, who is married to the sister of Helen Winter, a CPUSA functionary, is reported to be in good health.

REC-24

100-428091-5635

6 JUN 2 1966

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

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RCP:pah  
(7)

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65 JUN 6 1966

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

Eduardo Machado's wife, Gertrude, is one of the best smugglers of literature in Venezuela. Whenever she visits her husband in prison, she comes loaded with literature hidden in her clothing. One of Eduardo Machado's sons is reported to be actively fighting with a guerrilla band in Venezuela.

The above source also learned that the CPV received an invitation to send a fraternal delegation to the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA to be held in New York City, June 22 through June 26, 1966.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which furnished the above information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON  
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S\*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source received this information while on Solo Mission 20 to the Soviet Union during a discussion between Faria and representatives of the CPUSA. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/17/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

~~TOP SECRET~~

ST-108  
ROUTE IN ENVELOPE  
Date: 5/31/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)  
SUBJECT: SOLO  
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "SPEECH BY LUIGI LONGO, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, TO THE XXIII CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 31, 1966." *T. J. [unclear]*

The information in the enclosed LHM was furnished on 5/18/66 and 5/19/66 by CG 5824-S\* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. The text of LONGO's speech was received at a Solo drop address in Chicago on 5/17/66 from the USSR.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

In regard to the security classification of the enclosed LHM, the following is noted. LUIGI LONGO addressed the Congress on 3/31/66. On Page 6, Columns 5-8, of the 4/2/66 issue of "Pravda," the morning daily organ

③ - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 2) (RM)  
1 - Chicago

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6 JUN 2 1966

Approved: 65 JUN 16 1954 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



CG 134-46 Sub B

of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), there appears the text of LONGO's speech in the Russian language. Although excerpts from LONGO's speech may have appeared in the public press, we have not seen a full translation of his speech either in the press or in "The Daily Review; Translations from the Soviet Press," issued by Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR. Furthermore, CG 5824-S\* advised on 5/19/66 that he was informed by the CPSU that the translation enclosed herein was prepared in limited numbers. CG 5824-S\* also stated that to his knowledge this is the only such full translation in this format received by the CP, USA. Therefore, in order not to jeopardize the security of this highly placed source by unauthorized disclosure of this information, thus adversely affecting the national security, Chicago recommends that the enclosed LHM bear a classification of at least "~~Confidential~~". However, recognizing the public nature of the information involved, no security classification has been placed on the LHM and the final determination of this matter is being left for the Bureau's decision.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Washington, D. C.  
May 31, 1966

SPEECH BY LUIGI LONGO, GENERAL SECRETARY  
OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, TO THE  
XXIII CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF  
THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 31, 1966

During May, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

The XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) was held in Moscow, USSR, during the period March 29 - April 8, 1966. On the third day of the Congress, March 31, 1966, Luigi Longo, General Secretary of the Italian CP, speaking as head of the Italian fraternal delegation to the Congress, addressed the assembled delegates and fraternal delegations. The official English translation prepared by the CPSU of the full text of Longo's speech is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Attachment

100-428091-5636

ENCLOSURE

SPEECH BY COMRADE LUIGI LONGO,

GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Dear comrade delegates to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,

Warm fraternal greetings to your congress and all Soviet comrades from the Italian Communists and the eight million workers, peasants and democrats who vote for our Party.

The working people are following the work of your congress with great interest. They know that its decisions will contribute to the struggle for peace and to the further advancement of socialism in your own country and the rest of the world.

They know that the brutal American aggression against Vietnam causes suffering to the people of that country and creates the dreadful peril of escalation, of a worldwide conflict. What they also know is that the United States will never succeed in crushing the resistance of the heroic people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and that the fighters of the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam are not alone in their struggle. The people of Vietnam are getting valuable political, economic and military aid from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They have on their side the heartiest solidarity of all the peoples.

The working people and all democrats in Italy are also fighting hard to prevent the left-centre government from assuming a share in the US Government's responsibility for the Vietnam war, to make it reject any and all State

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Department demands for aid in men and materiel, and are pressing for the isolation of the United States, for an end to the aggression and for the recognition of the Vietnamese people's right to freedom and independence.

In recent weeks, and last Sunday for one, hundreds of thousands of working people and democrats went into the streets and squares of Italy to proclaim these demands. In the manifestations the Communists were joined by members of the Socialist Party, the Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity, democrats of various political trends, members of all social strata and the young people from all the left-wing youth organisations. Women, cultural workers and Catholics, with whom we are making broader contact and reaching agreement, participated in the manifestations as well.

In Italy, we are fighting for the unity of all those who favour an end to the war in Vietnam and for the preservation of peace, all who advocate the new international relations based on the principles of peaceful co-existence, the deliverance of the peoples from war, hunger and imperialism.

So far, the government coalition of Christian Democrats and Socialists has managed only to demonstrate its "understanding" of the American aggression and its blind devotion to the Atlantic Pact.

What we are working for is that Italy should shake off all and every subjection to the United States, come out against the nuclear arming of West Germany under any guise, press for a reduction of armaments in Europe, for the

dissolution of the existing military alliances and for the conclusion of a collective security agreement.

We know perfectly well that the struggle for these aims is bound to assume all-European proportions. The labour movement and the democratic forces of Europe must, while respecting each other's independence, work for the co-ordination of their actions and struggle.

It would be sound policy, we believe, to work also within the bodies of the Common Market in order to achieve a revision of all decisions obstructing the development of trade among all European countries -- capitalist and socialist alike -- and to impose a line of development different from the one followed by the monopolies.

What we want is to promote co-operation and mutual understanding among all democratic and progressive forces on all problems concerning the economic and political life and the future of Europe.

It is a good thing that contacts, meetings and conferences of Communist Parties and labour organisations of Western Europe have taken place lately to deal with these issues.

We participated actively in all these meetings and intend to continue promoting concrete militant initiatives and closer co-operation among all democratic and peaceloving forces.

We are deeply conscious of the need for closer militant solidarity and unity among all these forces both on the European level and all over the world on terms of the complete independence of each of them and with consideration for the great variety of conditions in which they operate.

The closer co-operation that has evolved lately between our Communist Party and the Communist Party of France is of great significance in this respect.

The policy of effective European co-operation is naturally inconceivable without the socialist countries. They have embarked on a new, more consummate, higher stage of development.

This is why we heard Comrade Brezhnev's Report with such deep interest, for it outlined the course and aims of the Soviet Union for the coming five years.

It is evident from the Report that the Soviet economy has been developing at a high rate all these years despite the difficulties and deficiencies you have yourselves exposed, and that it has expanded its potential in the competition against the leading capitalist countries. It is also evident from the Report that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has, as always, shown its capacity for bold and creative solutions of the most difficult problems of economic management, casting overboard all that has failed the test of time and become an impediment for further advance.

Thanks to the level already achieved by the Soviet economy, the new five-year plan is setting fresh, more audacious targets and introducing improved methods of economic management based on greater independence of enterprises and greater scope for personal initiative. To our mind, this is likely to infuse socialism with fresh strength and give it greater magnetism among our working people.

The need for socialist reconstruction is objectively becoming increasingly manifest in Italy. The experience of left-centrism, and its dismal failure, prove that no revival of Italian society, no satisfaction of the most vital needs of the people is really possible, unless the process of monopolist expansion is ended and deep-going changes are made in the present economic and social structure. Due to its reluctance to follow this path, the left-centrist coalition has plunged the country into a grave economic crisis, causing wholesale dismissals, temporary closures of factories, and cut-backs. The working people replied to this with a far-flung movement in behalf of their rights.

More than three million working people have been fighting in the last few months and weeks for the resumption of collective agreements, for more extensive rights in concluding them, in defence of their rights and freedoms. Nearly all these battles are fought in concert by trade unions of all the various political trends. Struggle cements the unity of the working class despite the disruptive policies pursued by the leaders of the left-centre coalition.

To salvage left-centrism, the Social-Democratic Party and Nenni's Socialist Party have decided to amalgamate on a social-democratic basis. However, this scheme is running into serious opposition within the Socialist Party and among its following.

We believe conditions are on hand for successful struggle against the aims pursued by the amalgamation of the two parties, and against the perils this amalgamation entails. It is precisely in the fire of battle for the vital needs of the working people and in the struggle for human freedoms and peace that the difficult process of rapprochement between all the forces of the labour movement and the more advanced, progressive Catholic forces has been making headway.

We are working for new forms of co-operation between all these forces with an eye to creating a new unity of the popular democratic forces and a new parliamentary majority, on the one hand, and to integrating into a united working-class party all the truly socialist forces, on the other.

We are offering the Catholics to co-operate with us not only on issues concerning the vital needs of the working people, not only in the struggle against the exploitation and infringement upon the freedom and dignity of the human personality inherent in the capitalist system. We are also offering them a joint search for ways and means leading to co-operation in the building of a new society free from exploitation and wars.

Each party is faced with the challenge of charting its own road to socialism in the spirit of the 20th Congress of the CPSU. Under Comrade Togliatti's leadership we framed a policy that enables us in the conditions of our country to effect the alliance of the working class and the peasants



and middle strata, and, consequently, to win a considerable majority of the nation for socialism on the basis of struggle for the continuous expansion and continuous enrichment of democracy in all spheres of life.

We attach great importance to our ties with the intelligentsia, which are developing to good advantage thanks to our firm stand in defence of the freedom of culture, for the development and renovation of the school and science.

The strength acquired by our Party and the influence it has won among the masses show that we are following the right path.

We know that severe and difficult struggles are still ahead. But all your history, your struggle, your successes, and the confidence with which your congress deliberates the new tasks facing your country, give us strength and energy in all our activities.

May you work well, comrades, and may you have success in our common struggle for peace, progress and socialism. That is what we wish you. (Applause.)

Long live the 23rd Congress of the CPSU! (Applause.)

Long live the unity of the world communist and working-class movement! (Applause.)

Long live the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Applause.)

Long live the friendship of the Soviet and Italian peoples! (Stormy, prolonged applause. All rise.)

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ST-108  
ROUTE <sup>F</sup> IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/31/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO  
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "REPORT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION TO THE XXIII CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, DELIVERED BY N. A. MURAVYOVA, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION, MARCH 29, 1966."

The information in the enclosed LHM was furnished on 5/18 and 19/66 by CG 5824-S\* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. The text of the report was received at a Solo drop address in Chicago on 5/17/66 from the USSR.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

In regard to the security classification of the enclosed LHM, the following is noted. This report was presented to the XXIII Congress on 3/29/66. On Page 10 of the 3/30/66 issue of "Pravda," the morning daily organ

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Approved: *AT MJ*

65 JUN 10 1966 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

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of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) there appears the text of the report of the Central Auditing Commission in the Russian language. Although excerpts from MURAVYOVA's report may have appeared in the public press, we have not seen a full translation of this report either in the press or in "The Daily Review; Translations from the Soviet Press," issued by Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR. Furthermore, CG 5824-S\* advised on 5/19/66 that he was informed by the CPSU that the translation enclosed herein was prepared in limited numbers. CG 5824-S\* also stated that to his knowledge this is the only such full translation in this format received by the CP, USA. Therefore, in order not to jeopardize the security of this highly placed source by unauthorized disclosure of this information, thus adversely affecting the national security, Chicago recommends that the enclosed LHM bear a classification of at least "Confidential." However, recognizing the public nature of the information involved, no security classification has been placed on the LHM and the final determination of this matter is being left for the Bureau's decision.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

May 31, 1966

REPORT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE  
SOVIET UNION CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION  
TO THE XXIII CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST  
PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, DELIVERED BY  
N. A. MURAVYOVA, CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COMMISSION, MARCH 29, 1966

During May, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

The XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) was held in Moscow, USSR, during the period March 29 - April 8, 1966. On the first day of the Congress, March 29, 1966, N. A. Muravyova, the outgoing Chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and a current member of the Central Auditing Commission, delivered the report of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission to the XXIII Congress of the CPSU. The official English translation prepared by the CPSU of the full text of this report is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Attachment

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REPORT OF THE CPSU CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION  
TO THE 23RD CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF  
THE SOVIET UNION

Delivered by Comrade N.A. Muravyova, Chairman  
of the Commission

Comrades, with a feeling of great pride we are summing up the results of the extensive and many-sided activity of our Party, of its Central Committee, for the period that has elapsed since the 22nd Congress of the CPSU.

The Report of the CC, presented to the Congress by Comrade Brezhnev, profoundly and comprehensively showed that led by their Communist Party and undeviatingly following its general line, the Soviet people are successfully carrying out the great epoch-making tasks of communist construction set in the Programme of the Communist Party and honourably fulfilling their internationalist duty. These years have witnessed a further strengthening of our country's economic might and defensive capacity. The figures given in the CC Report on the fulfilment of the seven-year plan, the outstanding achievements of Soviet science and technology and the growth of the people's cultural level and standard of living are especially indicative in this respect.

In the period under review, the Soviet Union's prestige in the world has been enhanced and its influence on the liberation struggle of the international working class and all working people and on the settlement of major world

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problems has increased. The socialist system has become still more powerful. It has grown into a tremendous force in the struggle for peace and socialism, against imperialism and reaction.

The years that have passed since the 22nd Congress were filled with important events. The October 1964 and subsequent Plenums of the Central Committee were of particular importance in the life of the Party and the country. They forcefully demonstrated the Party's fidelity to Lenin's behests and its monolithic unity and solidarity. The decisions adopted at these Plenums were dictated by life itself and conformed with the vital interests of the Party and the people. Approved unanimously by the Party and the people, these decisions played an immense role in consolidating and developing the Leninist scientific principles of Party and state leadership, in further uniting the Party ranks and in stimulating the creative activity of Communists and all working people. Our Party has further extended and strengthened its links with the broad masses and still further enhanced its prestige among the people.

The far-reaching measures drawn up by the CC Plenums are being carried out by the Party to improve the leadership in the political, economic and cultural fields. These measures mark a new stage in the life and development of our socialist society, and real possibilities for successfully carrying out the majestic tasks of communist construction have been created.

In giving the Congress a report of its work for the period under review, the Central Auditing Commission considers it necessary, first and foremost, to inform the Congress that the members of the Central Auditing Commission have actively participated in all the work of the CC and its Plenums in implementing the decisions and measures mapped out by the Party Central Committee.

In conformity with the Rules of the CPSU, the Central Auditing Commission supervised the management of affairs in the central bodies and apparatus of the CC.

The Central Auditing Commission can report with satisfaction that the work in the CC apparatus has become more organised, businesslike and smooth, that the CC Secretariat has become a really efficient collegiate body which keeps a wide range of questions pertaining to the life of the Party and state in its field of vision. In the period under review the Secretariat paid particularly great attention to the selection of cadres and to organising control of fulfilment.

The day-to-day work of the CC apparatus was concentrated on supervising the fulfilment of the Party decisions, strengthening the link with local Party organisations and assisting them in their practical work. While systematically and efficiently supervising the execution of the CC decisions by Party, Soviet and economic bodies, the CC apparatus facilitated the training of cadres of central departments and local Party organs in a spirit of strict observance of state and Party discipline and a high sense of responsibility for the work entrusted to them.

An important function of the Central Auditing Commission was to supervise the state of the Party's finances. In presenting its report, the Central Auditing Commission considers it necessary to note that the Party budget revenue target was surpassed annually, that the funds received by the Party treasury were spent correctly, purposefully and thriftily, a fact that strictly accords with the Party decisions aimed at practicing rigid economy and eliminating unnecessary and unproductive expenditures.

The money for the upkeep of the entire apparatus of the central and local Party organs and Party institutions and of Party functionaries/primary Party organisations at factories, institutions of higher learning and collective and state farms, as well as for meeting the expenses involved in promoting the Party's organisational and political activities come from the Party budget funds. This has become possible, comrades, due to the considerable increase in the Party's funds from Party membership dues and the income from publishing. The Party budget revenues in the period under review increased by 31.3 per cent, while the income from Party membership dues, which comprise the main revenue of the Party budget, rose by 36.3 per cent. Budget revenues of the Moscow Regional Moscow City, Leningrad, Kemerovo and Murmansk Party organisations considerably exceed expenditures.

There is no need to say much about the importance of Party membership dues. They are not only the main source of our



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Party's funds but are also a criterion of the Party discipline and political awareness of Communists.

The Party Central Committee, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics and the territorial and regional Party committees systematically discuss the receipts from Party membership dues, and, as a rule, the city and district Party committees and their auditing commissions keep a regular check on how correctly membership dues are received and registered at Party organizations. As a result, many of the shortcomings in this sphere to which the Central Auditing Commission drew attention in its report to the 22nd Congress have been largely eliminated. As a rule, members and candidate members punctually pay the dues established by the Party Rules.

At the same time, it must be noted that as yet not all primary Party organizations give the proper attention to the timely payment of membership dues, and to the registration of and reports on these dues. Some Communists are not punctual in the payment of membership dues, while the secretaries of some Party organizations, in violation of the Rules, let them pay dues simultaneously for three or more months without discussing the matter at the Party bureau or meeting. There have also been cases when full account of the additional earnings of Communists was not taken in the payment of membership dues, while the collected dues were not turned over to the savings banks on schedule.

The task is to improve the receipt of registration of Party membership dues, to draw the attention of the Party organisations to the removal of shortcomings in this field, to teach Communists to display a higher sense of responsibility and discipline in the observance of the Rules of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

An increasingly larger contribution to the Party budget revenues comes from the deductions from the profits of Party publishing houses, which now add up to 35 per cent of the total revenues.

In the period under review, the Party publishing houses have considerably extended their activity and have enlarged their output capacity: the circulation of newspapers and magazines put out by Party publishing houses has risen by 50 and 100 per cent respectively. During the past four years there has been an increase in the circulation of Pravda from 6 to 7 million copies, of Komsomolskaya Pravda from 3,300,000 to 6,400,000 and of Selskaya Zhizn from 900,000 to 6,200,000. In the same period, the aggregate circulation of the magazines Kommunist, Partiinaya Zhizn, Agitator and Politicheskoye Samoobrazovaniye has increased from 1,900,000 to 3,700,000 copies, of the magazine Rabotnitsa from 2,400,000 to 10 million copies, and the magazine Krestyanka from 2,200,000 to 4,700,000 copies.

Comrades, these figures are a striking indication of the tremendous prestige enjoyed by our Party's publications, of the growing political consciousness and activity of Soviet

- 7 -

people, of the mounting interest in the country's political life, the domestic and international situation and the achievements of science, technology and culture. Furthermore, they convincingly show the scale of the ideological and political work among the masses that is being conducted by our Party through newspapers and magazines, of the work of explaining the Party's decisions and of organising Communists and all working people for the fulfilment of these decisions.

At present most of the editions of the central newspapers are printed directly in large towns from matrixes flown from Moscow. Even in many remote regions readers get their central newspapers on the same day that they are printed in Moscow.

A system of transmitting central newspapers to outlying districts by photo-telegraph is being introduced. This system is already being used for transmitting Pravda to Leningrad and Novosibirsk. The draft Directives for the five-year plan state that this is an extremely important matter and that the attention of Party and economic organisations should be drawn to it. During the period under review extensive magazine-printing facilities have been put in operation at the Pravda Publishing House and large printshops have been built for Party publishing houses in Kiev, Vilnius, Tbilisi, Baku, Perm, Kuibyshev, Irkutsk, Omsk and a number of other large republican, regional and territorial centres.

Recently the Party Central Committee passed a decision to further enlarge the printing facilities of newspaper and



magazine publishing houses. The new five-year plan envisages using the accumulations of Party publishing houses to build another 25 printshops for local Party publishing houses and to erect a new newspaper complex for the Pravda Publishing House.

It is of great political and economic importance to develop and improve the printing facilities of newspaper and magazine publishers. However, there still are some serious shortcomings in this field. The work of designing and building printshops is proceeding slowly. Our engineering industry does not provide printshops with a sufficient quantity of modern printing equipment.

It is very important to increase the output of paper. We consider that it has been quite correctly suggested that the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp-and-Paper and Wood-working Industry of the USSR should take steps to increase the output of paper under the new five-year plan.

Receipt of revenue as envisaged by the Party budget has made it possible to increase expenditures and the revenue growth ensures the uninterrupted financing of a number of important measures being implemented by the Central Committee and local Party bodies.

It will be recalled that in accordance with the decisions of the October and November 1964 Plenums of the Central Committee, unified Party organisations were re-established and the organisational structure of the Party was brought in line

with the Party Rules. These measures were carried through, in the main, within the limits of the existing staffs of Party organs. However, considerable additional expenses from the Party budget were incurred in building and equipping premises for district and city Party committees, since their previous premises had been turned over to children's and medical institutions; purchase of transport facilities and inventory also entailed certain expenses. The training and re-training of Party and Government cadres--a big job, which is of the utmost importance of the Party and the state-- at the Academy of Social Sciences, the Higher Party School and the Higher Correspondence Party School of the CC, the 11 republican and inter-regional higher Party schools and the 22 party-and-government schools is also paid for out of the Party budget.

In the period under review, 32,300 Party and government functionaries graduated from these educational establishments.

The Central Committee of our Party devotes great attention to the Marxist-Leninist training of Communists and to political work among the masses.

In the period under review, budget expenditure on Party propaganda increased by 43.2 per cent. A far-flung network of political enlightenment centres is being maintained on funds out of the Party budget by territory, region, city and district Party committees, and so are the more than 1,000 political study-rooms of the Party organisations at the biggest enterprises and the more than 600 such study-rooms at state and collective farms.

The role of the evening Universities of Marxism-Leninism, another important form of the political training of Communists and the training of propagandists, has increased in recent years. At present there are 306 evening universities of Marxism-Leninism with an aggregate enrollment of 248,000. Considerable funds are allotted for short-term courses and seminars for Party and propaganda cadres.

However, the Central Auditing Commission deems it necessary to point out that some local Party organisations do not use up all the funds allotted to them out of the Party budget for propaganda work. The Central Committee has continuously drawn the attention of the local Party organisations to this state of affairs and has suggested that the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Union Republics, the territory and region committees should use up the material resources and finances made available to them for improving propaganda work and bettering the content and form of Party propaganda.

The Central Committee of the CPSU checks up regularly on the finances of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Union Republics, the territory and region committees, and analyses their accounts. The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Union Republics, the territory and region committees, for their part, control the spending of the various Party bodies, and of city and district Party committees.

Republican, territory, region, area, city and district auditing commissions exercise extensive control over the finances of local Party organs. Mention should be made of the good work done by the auditing commissions of the Communist Parties of the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Moldavia, the auditing commissions of the Moscow Region and City Committees, the Leningrad, Vologda, Gorky, Komi and Tatar auditing commissions and those of a number of other regional Party organisations. It has got to be said, however, that some auditing commissions failed to acquit themselves at all well and that some members of auditing commissions took practically no part in their work. Check-ups were not always made regularly enough.

Our survey reveals that serious violations of budget regulations have occurred here and there due to insufficient control of the finances. Such violations were discovered, for example, in a check-up at the Belgorod Region Party organisation.

The Tyumen, Buryat and a number of other regional Party committees have over-spent the funds allotted for the maintenance of transport facilities. Some Party organisations spent more than they should have on office needs.

The Party committees should rectify existing deficiencies in their finances more rapidly, promote stricter observance of budget regulations, and spend Party funds more thriftily and economically. The auditing commissions, for their part, should fulfil the functions vested in them by the Party Rules more efficiently and should help Party organs in putting their finances into proper shape.

Systematic control over the finances of Party organs ensures that funds out of the Party budget are spent strictly in accordance with the approved allocations, while violations of budget regulations are discovered in good time and measures are taken to rectify them.

The Central Committee of the CPSU devoted constant attention to questions of Party finance. The budget of the CPSU is examined by the Secretariat and Presidium of the Central Committee. Financial accounts concerning the fulfillment of the Party budget are submitted to the Secretariat of the CC at regular intervals.

The Central Auditing Commission participates in the drawing up of the Party budget and examining financial accounts concerning its fulfilment, and submits its remarks and suggestions to the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee.

Enforcing and developing the Leninist principles of Party leadership, our Party and its Central Committee show special concern for the further expansion and deepening of its bonds with the masses and for a broader development of the creative activity of the people.

The treatment of letters, requests and complaints coming from working people, and their careful consideration, is of the utmost importance in this respect.

Lenin said that considerate treatment of letters coming from working people is one of the most important forms of Party work. He underscored the importance of these letters, and said: "They are authentic human documents! No report will ever tell me what they tell me."



A large number of letters comes to the Central Committee. They reveal the concern of Communists, non-Party people, workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia for the further improvement of the various links of the Party and government machinery; for the growth of the nation's wealth and the reinforcement of our country's might.

In their letters, working people express approval of Party and government decisions, giving advice as to what they think ought to be done to fulfil these decisions more successfully, and raise questions of great importance to our economy. Many letters contain personal requests and complaints on a great variety of subjects.

The Central Committee apparatus keeps to a strict, orderly procedure in the handling of letters, complaints and requests coming from working people. The questions raised in these letters are studied and deliberated, and due measures are taken. The writers of these letters are informed of this in personal talks or through local Party organs. Many of the letters and complaints are examined and discussed by the Secretariat and the Presidium of the

Last year, serious signals were sent in by workers from Kuibyshev and Irkutsk regions, the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and Khabarovsk Territory about unsatisfactory conditions and poor organisation of labour at some enterprises, and violations of sanitary and safety rules. The Central Committee of the Party adopted appropriate decisions on this score and sent members of its staff to check

on their fulfilment and to take any additional necessary measures on the spot.

The letters from working people are carefully studied at the Central Committee. Memoranda are drawn up on their basis, which enable the Central Committee to take fuller account of the sentiments and needs of the masses when solving many practical problems.

Some of the letters, requests and complaints coming to the Central Committee are forwarded to ministries and departments, and to local organs, and their treatment of them is controlled. However, it should be noted that some local Party, trade union and Government organs, some ministries and departments, are not always as persistent and exacting as they should be in treating the issues raised by working people, and control over their timely examination is sometimes lax. This creates an inflow of repeated letters and requests.

It is essential to see to it that considerate and close attention is paid everywhere to the requests of working people. Every Party and government official must remember Lenin's injunction that it is necessary to examine thoroughly each complaint and to find ways and means of rendering due help to the complainant if his complaint is justified.

Comrades, it is highly important to keep the Party records in good order. The single system of registering and issuing Party tickets established by the Party, is an important part of this work.

The keeping of Party records is closely controlled by the Central Committee. In the period under review, the Central Committee checked the Party records at many local Party organisations, including those of Armenia, Latvia and Bashkiria, and of Kemerovo, Kustanai and Gomel regions, etc. The check-up revealed that, on the whole, Party records are in a satisfactory state. However, in some places the attention paid to this important sector of our organisational work is laxer than it should be. Some organisations do not observe the procedure of keeping Party records as established by the Central Committee of the CPSU. The check-up at the Kemerovo Region Party organisation revealed that changes in employment, education, etc., were not put down in the record cards of many of the Party members.

The procedure of registering Communists is not being observed closely enough in some places. Questions of lifting Party penalties are not being examined in due time, which lowers their educational value. People expelled from the Party, or those who leave the Party, sometimes keep their Party tickets for a considerable length of time, which creates opportunities for abuse. Some district and city committees procrastinate with the issuing of documents to people admitted to the Party.

The responsibility of each Communist for the safekeeping of his Party ticket ought to get our special attention. The Central Committee has repeatedly called on Party organisations and Party members to handle Party tickets with care.

However, there are still cases when members and candidate-members lose their tickets. The number of lost Party tickets has even increased somewhat in some organisations, such as the Sverdlovsk, Voronezh, Donetsk, Georgian and Estonian organisations. It is necessary to make the membership more keenly aware of this matter and to put an end to laxity, to promote vigilance among Communists and to show no clemency to those who lose their Party documents.

Comrades, our Party has come to its 23rd Congress considerably richer in the historical experience of struggle for communism. This experience testifies to the great vitality of Party leadership. The source of this vitality lies in the fact that the Party is ever loyal to the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, that its approach to the problems it has to confront is always creative, that it works tirelessly to cement the unity of its ranks, and that it expands and strengthens its bonds with the masses. The Party derives its strength from following in all matters of its internal life the Leninist Principles and standards, from extending inner-Party democracy, criticism and self-criticism and, on this basis, promoting the activity and initiative of Communists and their responsibility for the fulfilment of the general Party line.

All this enables our Communist Party to fashion its work along scientific lines, to find, develop and improve the forms and methods of its activity that best suit the needs of the present stage of our social development.

Under the leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people are sure to successfully resolve the tasks set by the 23rd Congress of our Party and will thereby make a new step forward towards their great goal, communism.

(Prolonged applause.)

Речь Т. Муравьевой  
на английском языке

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE  
FBI

ST-108  
Date: 5/31/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)  
SUBJECT: SOLO  
IS--C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "SPEECH BY WALDECK ROCHET, GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY OF FRANCE, TO THE XXIII CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 31, 1966."

The information in the enclosed LHM was furnished on 5/18 and 19/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN by CG 5824-S\*. The text of ROCHET's speech was received at a Solo drop address in Chicago on 5/17/66 from the USSR.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

In regard to the security classification of the enclosed LHM, the following is noted. WALDECK ROCHET addressed the Congress on 3/31/66. On Page 6, Columns

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 2) (RM)  
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Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

65 JUN 12 1966 Special Agent in Charge

CG 134-46 Sub B

5-8, of the 4/1/66 issue of "Pravda," the morning daily organ of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), there appears the text of ROCHET's speech in the Russian language. Although excerpts from ROCHET's speech may have appeared in the public press, we have not seen a full translation of this speech either in the press or in "The Daily Review; Translations from the Soviet Press," issued by Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR. Furthermore, CG 5824-S\* advised on 5/19/66 that he was informed by the CPSU that the translation enclosed herein was prepared in limited numbers. CG 5824-S\* also stated that to his knowledge this is the only such full translation in this format received by the CP, USA. Therefore, in order not to jeopardize the security of this highly placed source by unauthorized disclosure of this information, thus adversely affecting the national security, Chicago recommends that the enclosed LHM bear a classification of at least ~~"Confidential"~~. However, recognizing the public nature of the information involved, no security classification has been placed on the LHM and the final determination of this matter is being left for the Bureau's decision.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.  
May 31, 1966

SPEECH BY WALDECK ROCHET, GENERAL  
SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY OF FRANCE,  
TO THE XXIII CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST  
PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 31,  
1966

During May, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

The XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) was held in Moscow, USSR, during the period March 29 - April 8, 1966. On the third day of the Congress, March 31, 1966, Waldeck Rochet, General Secretary of the CP of France, speaking as the head of the French fraternal delegation to the Congress, addressed the assembled delegates and fraternal delegations. The official English translation prepared by the CPSU of the full text of Rochet's speech is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Attachment

100-428091-5638  
ENCLOSURE



SPEECH BY WALDECK ROCHET,  
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY OF FRANCE

Dear comrades, permit me to convey to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union cordial fraternal greetings from the French Communist Party and all working people of France. (Prolonged applause.)

In my country, as in the rest of the world, congresses of the Party of Lenin are regarded as events of major international importance. Special significance attaches to your 23rd Congress because it has been convened on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the first socialist revolution in history. In the course of that half century the friendship and co-operation between our Parties have invariably been firm and inviolable. (Applause.)

The Great October Socialist Revolution and then the experience of socialist construction in the Soviet Union lucidly proved that the working class can build socialism, i.e., a society where exploitation of man by man is uprooted and everything is done to promote people's happiness.

That, as Comrade Brezhnev has shown in his Report, is the abiding historic service rendered by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Inspired by the line laid down by the 20th and 22nd Congresses, you have advanced along the road of communist construction.

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ENCLOSURE

The significance of your new five-year plan lies not only in the quantitative indicators of the growth of production. First and foremost, it lies in the fact that the plan is directed towards raising the living standard of the Soviet people, stimulating the creative activity of the working people and developing socialist democracy.

The achievements of socialism in social policy have moved the Soviet Union into the forefront of progress. Further confirmation of this will be the transfer of factory and office workers to a five-day working week with two days off and a pension scheme for collective farmers under which women are pensionable at 55 and men at 60.

In science and technology world-wide admiration has been won by your colossal dams and new towns, amazing feats in the exploration of outer space, your research centres and laboratories and your institutions of higher learning.

Your achievements are of great importance to the international working-class and democratic movement. (Applause.)

Working and all other honest people throughout the world are particularly happy that the Soviet Union's might serves the cause of peace and the independence of nations. The French people are grateful to the people and Government of the Soviet Union for their tireless struggle to avert a world thermonuclear war, relax international tension, stop the arms race and establish real peaceful co-existence under which the independence and sovereignty of all countries would be respected.

The French people are grateful to the Soviet Union for its massive support for the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and, in particular, for the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of nations. (Applause.)

Recent developments, particularly the response to the Soviet Union's work in connection with the Tashkent Meeting, have shown that your country's authority and the prestige of its policy in the struggle for peace and national independence have grown immensely in the world.

Following your example, the Communists of France are working for the happiness of their people.

Our country is experiencing a period of sharp economic and political conflicts. The number of strikes and demonstrations is rising.

An ever-increasing number of working people and democrats want a change in our country's political orientation, i.e., they want the abolition of the regime of personal power and the establishment of real democracy, which would make it possible to pursue a policy of social progress.

Under these conditions, the main concern of our Communist Party is to achieve unity of the working class and an alliance of all democratic and progressive forces with the purpose of putting an end, once and for all, to the domination of capitalist monopolies.

The French Communist Party is fully aware of its responsibility in the defence of peace and the interests of France. It is working for a real policy of national independence and peaceful co-existence aimed at ensuring lasting peace and delivering the peoples from the heavy burden of exorbitant military expenditures.

From the very beginning we have opposed the American diktat imposed upon our country and the enormous danger of the adventures springing from it. We support the idea that the simultaneous disbandment of military blocs would have the most beneficial results in securing an international relaxation, ensuring the security of all the European states and consolidating peace.

We hold that it is in France's interest to pursue a policy of co-operation with the socialist and all other countries.

The change in the balance of forces in the world in favour of socialism and the exacerbation of inter-imperialist contradictions have brought the French Government round to taking steps to free our country from US patronage and go over to a more realistic policy of international co-operation.

For that reason, although General de Gaulle reiterates his loyalty to the Atlantic alliance, he has taken a decision on France's withdrawal from NATO.

While resolutely opposing the regime of personal power, we support all these steps regardless of the motive behind them for they are aimed at achieving peace and national independence which have always been our objective. (Applause.)

We shared the satisfaction of the entire French people over the news that the President of the French Republic is to visit your country in June. (Applause.)

The establishment of good economic, cultural and political relations between France and the Soviet Union accords with the interests of our two peoples and with the interests of European security and world peace.

At the same time, we are opposed to a number of major aspects of the Gaullist foreign policy, particularly the setting up of a nuclear strike force, which, far from ensuring France's security, only leads to the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Together with other democratic parties of our country, we are, therefore, working for the transfer of the French nuclear industry to peaceful production, for France's participation in conferences on disarmament, for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the signing of the Moscow Test-Ban Treaty, for general controlled disarmament.

At the same time we are struggling against the intensification of militarism in West Germany, against giving her access to nuclear weapons, for the preservation of the existing boundaries of Germany, for the organisation of European security and for the recognition of the German Democratic Republic. (Prolonged applause.)

The French Communist Party is attaching all the greater importance to the struggle for peace because we cannot close our eyes to the deterioration of the international situation,

Faced with mounting difficulties, the imperialists, primarily the US imperialists, are resorting to force in an effort to hold up the movement of the peoples on the road of independence and progress.

The US imperialists are flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The monstrous US aggression is evoking the protest of all peoples, including the people of France, where numerous manifestations are taking place with the participation of hundreds of thousands of working people, democrats and peace-fighters.

Permit me, from this rostrum, to declare once more that the Communists of France are solidly behind the glorious Working People's Party of Vietnam and the heroic National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. (Stormy Applause.)

Everybody knows that in pursuing the policy of aggression the US imperialists are staking on the differences in the world communist movement.

It is important for all the forces working for peace and national independence actively to support the courageous struggle of the Vietnamese people and take joint action. (Applause.)

This is precisely why there must be unity of action of all the socialist countries, of all Communist and Workers' Parties in rendering assistance to the Vietnamese people. (Prolonged applause.)

We stand for the independence of Communist and Workers' Parties inasmuch as they must determine their policy in accordance with the concrete conditions obtaining in their countries and with the features of their position.

But, at the same time, we hold that to achieve victory in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy, socialism and communism the entire world communist movement must have a general line founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. (Applause.)

Such is the clear stand of our Party which has been repeatedly expressed by our dear and unforgettable Maurice Thorez. (Applause.)

All the more do we value the wise and firm stand of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its efforts to defend the basic principles in the 1957 Declaration and 1960 Statement.

For our part we also attach great importance to the development of all forms of links between Communist and Workers' Parties, links which would make it possible to study the new problems confronting them and embark upon joint action.

We consider that these meetings and exchanges of opinion can facilitate--that is precisely what we want--the maturing of conditions favouring the holding of another world conference of Communist Parties.

Dear comrades, we feel sure that the 23rd Congress of your Party will make a large contribution towards the building of communism in your country and towards the preservation of

world peace, that it will clear the ground for further successes by the national liberation movement.

It will strengthen the confidence of all the adherents of socialism in the invincibility of their cause.

Long live the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee! (Applause.)

Long live the unshakable solidarity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of France! (Applause.)

Long live friendship between the peoples of the USSR and France! (Applause.)

Long live the world international solidarity of all working people and all nations in the struggle against imperialism, for peace! (Applause.)

Long live communism! (Stormy, prolonged applause. All rise.)

Выступление т. Роше  
на английском языке



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## ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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(IS) 100-423091

BY LIAISON

05010

Date: May 31, 1966

1 - Cotter  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Mastrovich

To: Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF PORTUGAL

6-1-66  
delivered  
HHS

The following information furnished by a source which has supplied reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

In April, 1966, the fraternal delegations of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and the Communist Party of Portugal (CPP) met while attending the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held March 20 through April 8, 1966, in Moscow, Russia. These delegations met to exchange information and to engage in a general discussion. The chief spokesmen for their respective Parties were Henry Winston, Vice Chairman, CPUSA, and Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary, CPP.

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Henry Winston, in behalf of the CPUSA, invited the CPP to send a fraternal delegation to the forthcoming 18th National Convention of the CPUSA scheduled for June, 1966, in New York City.

Alvaro Cunhal expressed thanks for these greetings. The essence of Cunhal's additional remarks was as follows:

The CPP has been working underground in Portugal for 40 years but is aware, also, that the CPUSA has had difficulties working in the "citadel of imperialism."

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Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

The CPP desires to establish closer cooperation with the CPUSA. Several months ago an underground Congress of the CPP was held and no one was told about it in advance. After this underground Congress, the CPP contacted some parties and asked for greetings and received many within two weeks. It is felt it is clear to the CPUSA why the CPP had to do this. Naturally, then, the CPUSA will understand why delegates will not be sent to the CPUSA Convention, but greetings will be sent.

As the situation now stands in Portugal, there are no trends toward any liberalization. On the contrary, fascist repression is increasing. When the Angolan struggle started in 1961, the internal reaction in Portugal increased.

The CPP has good connections with the Angolan liberation movement. As a result of this, the CPP is being charged with high treason. The current regime in Portugal is searching for all CPP personnel, especially those in the underground apparatus and those operating the printing shops and other such places.

The main task of the CPP now is to unite the democratic forces of Portugal and to strengthen the CPP. At the same time the CPP must also work to broaden the mass movements in the country. However, while this is being done, the daily economic demands of the people, the fight for democracy and the demands for peace cannot be ignored.

It is not believed that at this time a peaceful solution is possible in Portugal. The CPP is against adventurism, although there are some people now proposing armed revolution. The CPP will, however, topple the present dictatorship by an armed revolt when the time is ripe. The situation and relation of forces within Portugal may change in the future but today the CPP can only see a need for armed uprising.

CPP ties with the intelligentsia, students and other such groups are good. The CPP underground apparatus and core of forces in the country are working well. The press publishes an official CPP organ, which is printed in Portugal, and is a special paper for agricultural workers. Also, weekly papers are

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Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

published for the youth, armed forces, textile workers and other such groups. Altogether some 20 publications are printed underground. Oftentimes a comrade is lost or a print shop is closed. Sometimes a comrade is killed, but the CPP continues to function. The central organ of the CPP, which is published generally twice a month but sometimes only once a month, is now 25 years old. It generally has a circulation of around 15,000 but is now a little less. Circulation could increase in the next few months. Many leaflets are issued. For example, last May Day 200,000 leaflets were printed for the demonstration.

The struggle now going on in the Portuguese colonies is a CPP struggle also. CPP ties with the people of this area are close. It is amazing that Portugal still continues to exploit the people in its colonies while Great Britain and France have let their colonies go. The CPP explains this to the people by stating that Portugal, itself, is a colony of United States, British, and West German "imperialism." The riches of Portugal, as well as the colonies, actually belong to the foreign "imperialists." This explains why they have helped Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. This is always emphasized by the CPP when talking to "our brothers" about the United States, although actually West Germany helps Salazar also. Other "imperialist countries" help Salazar through capital investments, contacts and other such means. It is felt that the United States is playing a double role since, while it helps Salazar, it also has contacts with the Angolans just in case the Portuguese are defeated. Eduardo Mondlane, the leader of the liberation movement in Mozambique, has a good movement there, but the CPP thinks he is in touch with United States "imperialist agents." On the other hand, Holden Roberto, the CPP believes, is good and solid.

It is not known what the people in the United States are thinking and perhaps they do not know the facts regarding the situations in Portugal and the colonies. The CPP would appreciate publicity about the crimes of the Salazar regime as well as protests from the CPUSA when there is terror in Portugal.

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Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

Henry Winston then spoke and the essence of his remarks was as follows:

The CPUSA has a few questions about which Cunhal might be able to give some information. First of all, what is the role of the Catholic Church in Portugal? Then, what is the character of the democratic movement in Portugal? Which of the United States corporations have investments in Portugal? Would there be any benefit in a boycott of Portuguese goods in the United States?

In answer to Winston's questions, Cunhal responded, the essence of which was as follows:

In Portugal the church works with the regime. However, it should be made clear that this refers only to the church hierarchy which is, itself, fascist. They help the Government from the top down beginning with the Cardinal. On the other hand, the workers and farmers, while Catholic, are opposed to fascism and to the regime. The fishermen are generally religious and loyal to the church but are fighting for themselves even when attending church. The intelligentsia, while Catholic, have a progressive movement organized which is frequently under attack by Salazar. The student groups are under the control of the fascists but inside of them there is revolt and opposition.

As to the character of the democratic movement, the CPP and others did run an electoral slate. It was organized as a patriotic front and included socialists, liberals, Catholics, and others. Generally, however, CPP connections with the masses are still very weak.

With regard to the investments of the "monopolies" in Portugal, particularly the United States, the CPP will try to give the CPUSA a memorandum on this. However, General Motors, Standard Oil and other firms do work in Portugal through Belgian firms. In Angola the "imperialists" work through Belgian corporations in diamond and other industries. Regarding the struggles of the working class in Portugal, the economic situation of the workers is bad. Only fascist trade unions exist in Portugal. Thirty years ago the CPP sought to

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Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

organize an underground trade-union movement. This was given up after the Seventh Congress of the Communist International. The CPP now works in the fascist trade unions. These unions are real fascist unions operating under a ministry that decides who is to be the leader and other such ~~details~~. The CPP desires to be a part of these unions and to use them in order to be able to utilize their premises in connection with workers' demands. Even though arrests have run as high as 1,000 to 2,000 people a year, they continue to show up for CPP meetings. The CPP also makes up slates of candidates for election in these trade unions. The work of the CPP here is very difficult. Altogether, there are perhaps 350 trade unions in Portugal, all run on a regional basis. There is no one national trade-union organization. At one time the CPP had leadership in some 50 trade unions but arrests have depleted the leaders from time to time. The leader of the cork trade union has now been in jail for over 15 years. In that industry the Armstrong Linoleum Company has a monopoly in Portugal and dictates prices, both on the domestic and international markets. When they prefer to use synthetics, they just quit selling cork.

The CPP also works in various industrial establishments, towns and other such areas at the lowest levels through committee and similar forms of organization. While there are no formal elections, the CPP very often nominates individuals by word of mouth. CPP members are often fired and arrested. Local support is good and this holds both policy and employers in check. Through short stoppages, employers are sometimes forced to meet with these committees. There is no one formal coordinating committee for this, which is bad. The CPP sometimes has to act as coordinator and this is dangerous because it involves the CPP apparatus. There have been a few strikes, perhaps two or three a year, but mass arrests always occur as soon as there is a strike. The law of industrial mobilization is used to break the strike.

The agricultural workers comprise about two thirds of the rural population and number about one million. About half of these are peasants.

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Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

CPP members work at local levels and in committees wherever they exist. In Portugal, when workers are hired, a hiring hall or a hiring square is used. These are also used by the CPP. Someone once suggested that these hiring squares or halls should be abolished, but the Central Committee of the CPP was against this because these places help bring the workers together and allow CPP organizing committees to maintain their contacts. In the south of the country there is an excellent movement among the agricultural workers. In 1962 a strike was called with a major demand for an eight-hour day. The workers won although there was no formal agreement signed. Now, they start by the clock and finish by the clock even during the harvest.

The only party of opposition to the regime in Portugal is the CPP. The socialists, anarchists and other such groups had not been in existence for over 40 years when the coup occurred. Time has taken its toll of them and repression did the rest. The few of those who still exist have no ties with the working class. It is for this reason that the CPP does not speak of unity with the socialists. Not all the workers in Portugal are communists.

The political movement of democratic forces in the country is very broad, but organization is very weak. There is unity only in understanding because there is no over-all organization. Proliferation makes organization difficult. Yet, there is an organization known as the Patriotic Front of National Liberation. They sometimes call spontaneous demonstrations. In 1962 there was a nine-hour demonstration and 900,000 people marched during the period May 1 through May 8. There are smaller ones involving 5,000 to 8,000 people. The CPP has an underground radio which broadcasts daily at 2 p.m. and is called Free Portugal Radio. The Patriotic Front of National Liberation also has a radio station in Algeria which broadcasts twice a week. The station works openly as a voice of the communists. Even Ahmed Ben Bella knew of this station's existence in Algeria. Now, even after Colonel Houari Boumedienne came to power in Algeria, there has been no interference. This is probably because of the good contacts of the

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Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

CPP with the liberation fronts in the various colonies. The Algerians probably could not close one of these radio stations and not the others. Undoubtedly, this was discussed with the others and they were told to continue.

Today, there are three good movements in the Portuguese colonies. There is the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola under Agostinho Neto. He is very good and is well known as an anti-imperialist. He served a term in prison in Portugal and escaped. The CPP does not believe that the Americans or Britishers helped him to escape since the CPP knows the real facts in this matter. There is also the African Party of Struggle for Independence of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands. The movement there is led by Milka Cobral, General Secretary of that Party. In Havana, Cuba, Cobral met Premier Fidel Castro and played a big role in the Tri-Continental Congress. A third of that country has already been liberated and they have their bases of operation in Conakry, Guinea.

The other organization is the Front for Liberation of Mozambique. Marcelene DuSantos is a good person and in charge of foreign relations for that Party. The other members of the leadership are not open or publicly identified. This is also the method used in Angola where the identity of the Political Bureau is kept secret.

These are the three good Parties in the African Liberation Movement and the most influential. The CPP does not see the others.

Regarding the boycott of goods, the CPP does not feel that this would be a good idea except in certain instances. This might be good where the boycott involved ships carrying goods to Angola for the Portuguese. The CPP believes that it might even be good if the socialist countries carried on more trade. This could help the CPP and develop contacts as well. Today, there is little or no trade. It could possibly influence people. Even tourists might help to open another window.

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Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which provided the above information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON  
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Office of Counterintelligence and Security BY LIAISON  
Defense Intelligence Agency

*via Liaison  
to DIA 6/1/66 RAB*

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S\*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S\* is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this informant. Source obtained this information while on the 20th Solo Mission in the Soviet Union and other communist countries from 3/18/66 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/9/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C."

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# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/31/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)  
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)  
 SUBJECT: SOLO  
 IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "SPEECH BY ARMANDO HART, SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA, TO XXIII CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 31, 1966."

The information in the enclosed LHM was furnished on 5/18 and 19/66 by CG 5824-S\* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. The text of HART's speech was received at a Solo drop address in Chicago on 5/17/66 from the USSR.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

In regard to the security classification of the enclosed LHM, the following is noted. ARMANDO HART addressed the Congress on 3/31/66. Although excerpts from

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 3 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)  
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 1 - Chicago

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Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

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Per \_\_\_\_\_

JUN 10 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

HART's speech may have appeared in the public press, we have not seen a full translation of his speech either in the press or in "The Daily Review; Translations from the Soviet Press," issued by Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR. Furthermore, CG 5824-S\* advised on 5/19/66 that he was informed by the CPSU that the translation enclosed herein was prepared in limited numbers. CG 5824-S\* also stated that to his knowledge this is the only such full translation in this format received by the CP, USA. Therefore, in order not to jeopardize the security of this highly placed source by unauthorized disclosure of this information, thus adversely affecting the national security, Chicago recommends that the enclosed LHM bear a classification of at least "~~Confidential~~". However, recognizing the public nature of the information involved, no security classification has been placed on the LHM and the final determination of this matter is being left for the Bureau's decision.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.  
May 31, 1966

SPEECH BY ARMANDO HART, SECRETARY,  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY  
OF CUBA, TO XXIII CONGRESS OF THE  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION,  
MARCH 31, 1966

During May, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

The XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) was held in Moscow, USSR, during the period March 29 - April 8, 1966. On the third day of the Congress, March 31, 1966, Armando Hart Davalos, a member of the Political Bureau and a Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, speaking as the head of the Cuban fraternal delegation to the Congress, addressed the assembled delegates and fraternal delegations. The official English translation prepared by the CPSU of the full text of Hart's speech is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Attachment

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5640

SPEECH BY COMRADE A. HART, SECRETARY OF  
THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST  
PARTY OF CUBA

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

~~Comrade~~ Delegates,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba we convey fraternal revolutionary greetings to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and wishes for success in the fulfilment of its great tasks. (Applause.)

The presence of our delegation at this Congress gives us the happy opportunity for directly acquainting ourselves with the Soviet people's achievements and for expressing to their representatives the warm gratitude of the Cuban workers and peasants for everything that the Soviet Union has done for our revolution. (Applause.)

When the Russian Bolsheviks, guided by Lenin's brilliant thinking and courageous work, seized power in the name of the workers and peasants, their magnificent act was opposed by the reactionary classes and the imperialists with everything at their disposal. However, in spite of the designs of the reactionaries, the October Revolution and Leninism triumphed in Russia. This development was of world-wide significance.

100-428091-5640  
ENCLOSURE

Overthrowing the capitalist, semi-feudal and colonial system of tsarism, defeating the reactionary classes of Europe and imperialism, and advancing along the road of socialism, the Soviet people opened a new era and in world history / achieved outstanding successes that promoted the cause of the working people of the whole world. The building of socialism in the Soviet Union and its great victories over fascism are facts of epoch-making significance. The whole of mankind will be eternally grateful to the Soviet workers and peasants, who accomplished these unparalleled feats under the leadership of the Communist Party. (Applause.)

Comrades, your achievements have, in their turn, opened up broad possibilities and gave further impetus to the struggle against the system of colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism.

At present, the revolutionary torrent in three continents, which are burdened down by the yoke of colonial, neocolonial and imperialist exploitation, is rapidly gaining headway.

At the recent Tri-Continental Conference in Havana, the revolutionary parties and organisations of Asia, Africa and Latin America showed complete understanding of the situation and proclaimed a revolutionary militant line and strategy.

The conference mirrored the new situation in the revolutionary movement, a situation that is qualitatively

different from that obtaining during the initial postwar years. The ideas, tactics and methods that emerged under the conditions prevailing twenty years ago proved to be obsolete. The Communist and Workers' Parties must closely analyse the experience of the Tri-Continental Conference as an indication of what is now taking place in the world.

That Conference was the most representative international assembly of anti-imperialist forces that the history of the revolutionary movement has ever known. It secured the broadest-ever militant unity of the peoples. This outstanding fact must be thoroughly studied. The decisions adopted at the conference are of tremendous importance to the revolutionary movement. With the support of all delegations it proclaimed the "right of peoples to accomplish a revolution", "to oppose imperialist violence with revolutionary force", "to support armed uprising as a method of struggle" and the "right and duty of progressive governments to assist peoples in their struggle for liberation". From declarations they passed to action. The Organisation of Asian, African and Latin American Solidarity, the Committee For Aid to the Movement for National Liberation and the Committee for Aid to the Vietnamese People were formed. The Latin American delegations decided to set up the Latin American Solidarity Organisation.

The Tri-Continental Conference assessed the role of the national liberation movement, the struggle of the working class and progressive strata of the population of the capitalist countries and the role of the socialist camp: A single

criterion of the revolution, a criterion uniform for the whole world, triumphed at the conference.

The liberation movement will accelerate the revolutionary activity of the working class and progressive strata of the population of the capitalist countries. In their turn, the class battles of the proletariat in the capitalist countries will help the struggle for national liberation. A recent example shows us how important it is to unite the revolutionary efforts in different parts of the world. The patriotic actions of the Vietnamese people and the growth of their liberation struggle have called forth an anti-war movement among the American people themselves. This clearly shows the link between the revolution in Asian, African and Latin American countries and the just struggle of the American people.

Comrades, the pressing need of the moment is to find a common strategy for all these forces in the struggle against imperialism by means of unity of action on the most urgent issues.

There is no doubt that from the standpoint of coordinating action against imperialism in key places in South-east Asia, we are now witnessing a battle of decisive significance not only to the socialist camp but also to the entire course of struggle against imperialism. In the near future, comrades, we shall be faced with a similar situation in other parts of the world. Present developments in South-east Asia are, therefore, not only a problem of the given region but a

problem of the revolutionary movement in Latin America and of the cause of the revolution throughout the world. In the light<sup>of</sup>/what is happening in South-east Asia, the most urgent task is, unquestionably, to render decisive aid to the patriotic struggle of the National Liberation Front and the heroic resistance of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. (Applause.)

The leaders of the Vietnamese people have pointed out that the Soviet Union is rendering the Democratic Republic of Vietnam massive material and political aid. This aid is a valuable contribution to the struggle of the Vietnamese people and an example of proletarian internationalism. Nobody can deny this fact. (Applause.) Today it is imperative to study how we can defeat the imperialists in Vietnam. An analysis of the concrete situation and the adoption of all the necessary measures to resolve this problem would be an extremely important -- perhaps, in the present situation, the most important -- contribution to the cause of Marxism-Leninism.

Taking into account the situation arising out of the war in Vietnam, it would be expedient, from the tactical viewpoint, to set up a military force that could stop the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, i.e., to destroy the US aircraft bombing Vietnamese territory. To defeat imperialism in Vietnam it would be of decisive importance to utilise all available means and take the necessary risk to stop the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam,



must be made and decisive aid rendered in order to turn the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam into a graveyard for US aircraft. Imperialism must be rapped on the knuckles in Vietnam. If circumstances demand it, we must be prepared to fight in Vietnam to defend the territorial integrity and the very existence of that fraternal country. The struggle in Vietnam confronts the entire communist movement and the socialist countries in particular with a major question of principle.

To achieve these purposes we would recommend coordinating practical efforts on the spot. It would be expedient for the socialist countries and the international communist movement to openly, firmly and unanimously support such measures.

This is the foundation on which the unity of the world communist movement can be built. Those who fail to appreciate the need for coordinating efforts in this direction will be left in complete isolation.

The adoption of these measures would not only help the Vietnamese people but would also give impetus to a broad movement which would have world-wide support. The implementation of such measures, provided the reasons behind them are openly explained and mass action is started to support them, would be a key contribution to strengthening the revolutionary movement throughout the world and would bring about the moral and political weakening of imperialism.

The peoples of the world cannot let the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam go unpunished. This bombing

cannot be tolerated. It evokes the disgust of all mankind. The repelling of the bombing and of the criminal actions of the imperialists in Vietnam with the aid of all available means is the right and duty of progressive and socialist governments. All mankind will justly appreciate this right as legitimate defence against aggressors. Even for some capitalist governments it would be difficult to deny that the question concerns an act in defence of a people that have become the victim of aggression. From no point of view can the right to attack another country be recognised. Measures of this kind will enhance the prestige of the socialist camp in the eyes of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and stimulate the struggle of the working class and the progressive strata of the population of Europe against the policy of aggression and war that is being pursued by the monopolies and imperialism, and they would influence even the American people, as is shown by the upsurge of the movement against the war in Vietnam in the United States itself, and bring about a break between the warmongers and the interests of their own people. Thus, it is a question of measures not only to defend the rights of one country but also to enhance the prestige of the entire world communist movement and strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist, including the anti-war, forces throughout the world. The growth of the anti-war movement in the USA as a result of the heroic actions and liberation war of the Vietnamese people is a vivid indication of this.

That was why in his speech of March 13, 1965, Fidel castro called for joint action against imperialism in Vietnam, and urged all the forces of the socialist camp to stop theoretical disputes in order to help a people heroically fighting for their freedom against imperialist aggression.

In that speech Fidel Castro said:

"... and we have only one stand: we advocate giving Vietnam all the necessary assistance. We advocate that this assistance should be given in the form of weapons and men. We advocate that all the necessary risk be taken for the sake of Vietnam".

Naturally, we can and must do more than that. The question concerns the most urgent and vital need to coordinate international efforts at the present time.

In addition to unity of action on the most pressing problems, it is necessary to promote the revolution in all regions of the world and under the most diverse conditions.

In the socialist countries to accelerate the development of the revolution means to strain every muscle to build the material and technical basis of the new society, and to mould the new man, a man free of the ideological survivals of class society.

In the capitalist countries to accelerate the revolution means to carry on the struggle against the warmongers and their system of exploitation, to expose the enemies of the people and mobilise the broad masses for the struggle against the exploiters.

In the oppressed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America to accelerate the development of the revolution means to carry on a resolute struggle against their reactionary classes, who are the allies of US imperialism, against their own imperialism. In most Asian, African and Latin American countries to launch the most determined struggle means to resist the aggression and violence of the exploiters and imperialists by bold, resolute and forcible military operations by the revolutionary vanguard and the masses. Conciliation and passiveness in face the violence by the oppressors, who seek to perpetuate their bloody exploiter system and resort to force more and more often and abuse force, will never become a revolutionary policy.

In many Latin American countries the imperialists and the exploiter classes are trying to preserve their supremacy by the most disgusting and criminal use of force.

The military intervention in the Dominican Republic demonstrates the brutality and aggressiveness with which the imperialists oppose the will of the Latin American peoples. It glaringly brings out the need to oppose imperialism with the revolutionary force of the masses. The events in the Dominican Republic have given the Latin American peoples an object lesson that the liberation struggle is a dramatic fight. A similar situation is emerging in other undeveloped countries as well. Recall, for example, the US-Belgian intervention in the Congo and the sanguinary handling of the black majority in Southern Rhodesia, as well as the reactionary offensive launched by imperialism in Africa with the object of overthrowing progressive and independent governments.

We have only just witnessed one of the present epoch's bloodiest slaughters of Communists in Indonesia.

All these facts eloquently show the vanguard of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America that they must follow the revolutionary road.

Comrades, imperialism has announced that it will not tolerate any more revolutions in Latin America. The peoples of that continent have accepted this challenge and are preparing for battle. There are decisive years ahead of us. Throughout the Latin American continent there are signs that the revolutionary movement is on the upsurge. Our country has become an example for Latin America and our people will always willingly serve as a model.

Seven years ago the Cuban revolution put an end to the bloody military dictatorship that was serving the interests of the exploiters and the foreign financial oligarchy. The revolution has carried out an agrarian reform and has deeply affected the interests of this oligarchy and the imperialists. The imperialists owned most of our land, practically the whole of our industry and the country's major wealth. The US Government took draconic economic steps against the revolution, threatened us with military force and even attacked us. The Cuban people were determined to win or die. They routed the forces of the internal counter-revolution, and smashed the US imperialists in the Bay of Pigs, inflicting on them their first military defeat in the Western Hemisphere. (Applause.)

The revolution continued its mighty onward movement. Important successes have been scored in economic development,

education, public health and social life. These triumphs were won despite the criminal economic blockade imposed by the imperialists. We have achieved considerable success in strengthening the fighting capacity of our Armed Forces.

US imperialism, which organises armed attacks on nations and interferes in the internal affairs of countries, was unable to hinder Cuba's triumphant advance along the road of socialism and communism. It could not prevent Cuba from becoming a revolutionary example for Latin America. It could do nothing to prevent the banner of socialism from being raised almost within the field of vision of its shores.

What does this prove, comrades? It proves that no force on earth can stop the struggle of the peoples for socialism and communism. (Applause.) How has that become possible? It became possible thanks to the unity and determined struggle of the people, thanks to the valour, courage and firm determination of its vanguard, thanks to the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp. (Applause.) We should like specially to express our gratitude to the Soviet Union for the help it has given us in the defence of our country. (Applause.) The experience of the Cuban revolution shows most vividly the balance of forces in the modern world and the importance of the support and assistance of class brothers throughout the world to the liberation struggle of any people. (Applause.)

The example of Cuba shows clearly that in Latin America a true revolution quickly leads to socialism. It plainly shows that the struggle for national liberation in our continent is

part and parcel of the struggle for socialism. It vividly demonstrates that to a large extent the question of the working class seizing power and of the victory of the socialist revolution in the Latin American continent depends upon subjective factors, on the determination of the vanguard, on the preparedness to win or die.

Comrades, the road opened by the October Revolution is the road of socialism. It is the road that your people have followed and will follow until the invincible banner of the revolutionary proletariat is hoisted in all countries. (Applause.)

Led by their Communist Party and undeterred by difficulties, sacrifice and risk, the Cuban people will put all their strength into the struggle for the cause of the revolution, for the cause of socialism and communism. (Applause.)

We are fighting not only for the interests of Cuba but also for the interests of the exploited people of the whole world. Our borders are a moral concept, our frontiers are a class concept.

Our friends are those who defend the people. Our enemies are those who attack the workers, peasants and exploited masses. Such is our policy. Such are our principles. Such are the policy and principles of proletarian internationalism.

Long live the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Applause.)

Long live the revolution in Asia, Africa and Latin America! (Applause.)

Long live the Soviet Union! (Applause.)

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!  
(Applause.)

Long live Marxism-Leninism! (Applause.)

Long live communism! (Stormy, prolonged applause. All  
rise.)

Выступление А.Харта  
на английском языке



Legat, Ottawa

6/1/66

Director, FBI (100-428091)

1 - RCPutnam

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

0  
5020

Enclosed are three copies of a letterhead memorandum  
classified "~~Secret~~" and captioned as above.

Promptly furnish a copy of the enclosed memorandum  
to [redacted]

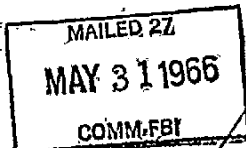
[redacted] should be  
advised that it is absolutely essential that no distribution  
or use of our intelligence information is undertaken which  
would be likely to jeopardize the security of our source.

Enclosures (3)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

RCP:pah  
(5)

ENCLOSURE



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
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Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

56 JUN 6 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-4 100-428091-5641

4 JUN 1 1966

~~SECRET~~

June 1, 1966

1 - RCPutnam

**COMMUNIST PARTY, USA**  
**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

A source which has supplied reliable information in the past has advised as follows:

Wilfred Szeznesny (phonetic), the Communist Party of Canada representative assigned to the headquarters of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in Budapest, Hungary, has requested that a representative of the Communist Party, USA, meet with him. Szeznesny indicated he would be in Canada during the latter part of May 1966 and suggested that [redacted] of the Communist Party, USA, travel to Canada to meet him. The purpose of this meeting would be to find ways to increase the degree of contact between the Communist Party, USA, and the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

b6  
b7C

The World Federation of Democratic Youth has been described as an international communist front by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate.

100-428091

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

ORIGINAL & 2 TO LEGAT, OTTAWA, BY LETTER 6/1/66

**NOTE:**

Classified "~~Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S\*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this data while on Solo Mission 20 in conversation with Szeznesny. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/16/66 captioned "Solo, IS-C." This information was disseminated to State and CIA by letter 5/25/66.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RCP:pah  
(6)

*pah*

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

100-428091-5641

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*RA*  
**Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE**

TO : Mr. Conrad *JWC*

DATE: May 31, 1966 *WJW*

FROM : *Mc* C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S\* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 5/31/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at scheduled times and frequencies but no messages were transmitted.

ACTION:

For information.

- Al*
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
  - 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
  - 1 - Mr. Downing
  - 1 - Mr. Newpher
  - 1 - Mr. Paddock

*HL* *de*  
HS:dek  
(7)  
*FW*

REC-49

100-428091-5642

6 JUN 3 1966

65 JUN 6 1966 *FW*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

~~TOP SECRET~~

## ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

1 - R. W. Smith  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Mastrovich

*RA*  
Date: May 31, 1966 *05010*

To: Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ~~SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY~~ *6-1-66 delivered as HZ*

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

In April, 1966, a leading representative of the International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), commented as follows on the subject of the SUPG and the bid for an open dialog between the Social Democratic Party and the SUPG. The essence of this individual's remarks was as follows:

*ch*  
The Social Democratic Party is clever. It suggests a discussion of "humanitarian" issues such as the "wall," the "shootings" and others. The selection of Hanover, West Germany, as the place to hold these discussions is bad. The SUPG states that what the Social Democratic Party describes as being the issues involved do not represent the real problems which need to be solved. The SUPG states that the basic issue for discussion should be "what kind of a Germany do you want--an imperialist Germany or a democratic Germany." The Social Democratic Party has gone to great lengths to avoid a strict, two-party discussion, and it seeks to invite the Christian Democratic Union and other groups. The Social Democratic Party is maneuvering in an effort to be in a position to say that the SUPG does not want to unite Germany. *Al*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NJM:pah  
(7) *fah*

*AW*  
JUN 6 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~  
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Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

6 JUN 3 1966

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

However, there is a split within the Social Democratic Party. Some of its members no longer refer to the German Democratic Republic (GDR) as "occupied" territory, but now refer to it as "formerly occupied," *it is a pity.*

Also, there are those in the Social Democratic Party who are beginning to recognize the dangers in the ties with Bonn, West Germany, and Washington, D. C. The people are becoming worried about Vietnam and the war. The Social Democratic Party can mobilize millions on the issue of the "wall" but, when it comes to the war in Vietnam, it cannot mobilize a hundred thousand.

There is also a growing opposition in the Federal Republic of Germany among the youth, intellectuals and even the trade unions against the presently existing emergency laws. Workers are now beginning to feel their own strength.

Chancellor Ludwig Erhard's government has already suffered some defeats. The workers have refused his guidelines and are against the emergency laws. There is growing unity among the workers. Recently, a hundred thousand metal workers carried through a series of warning strikes and this was a defeat for Chancellor Erhard.

The West German trade unions are full of contradictions. They attack the GDR on the proposition of "self-determination" which is the same position as that held by Erhard. The trade unions are still anticommunist but at the same time they are also struggling against monopoly capital. In this latter regard, for the first time in history, the trade-union movement is to the left of the Social Democratic Party.

The SUPG members in the GDR have been on the offensive since 1965 and have had great economic successes. The leaders of the SUPG in the GDR have made trips abroad, for example, the recent trip to the United Arab Republic. There is no longer talk in the west of the GDR's "collapse from hunger." The enemy fears that there is a growing consciousness on the part of the people that the GDR is a government in a state. The old propaganda methods used by the west against the GDR are dead.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

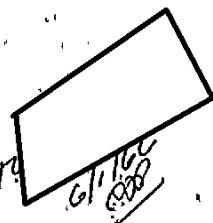
Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

The proposed dialog with the Social Democratic Party will also create some problems for the SUPG. The SUPG will have to prove to the people that what the Social Democratic Party and others offer and call "basic" questions are merely emotional issues and not basic. The people in the GDR, especially members of the SUPG, are proud of the achievements of the SUPG.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which furnished this information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON  
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans



b6  
b7C

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S\*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on Solo Mission 20 in the Soviet Union and other communist countries from 3/18/66 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/16/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C."

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

## ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: May 31, 1966

To: Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ~~X~~ PATHET LAO LAOS

1 - Branigan  
1 - Cotter  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Mastrovich

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

At the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), held in Moscow, Russia, March 29 through April 8, 1966, several fraternal delegations in attendance were never publicly identified. During the Congress such delegations were not seated in the area normally assigned in the Palace of Congresses with other fraternal delegations, but rather were secretly seated in balconies and other such "out-of-the-way places." By reason of such seating arrangements, these delegations were neither accessible nor visible to the press or to any "foreigner." In order to arrange contact with such a delegation during the Congress, it was necessary to make arrangements with the security forces of the CPSU. While away from the Congress itself, these delegations were provided with heavy security. They did not stay at the official CPSU hotels or apartments, but were billeted in secluded areas. If a meeting was desired with such delegations, it was necessary to arrange this through the CPSU and these meetings were conducted under maximum security conditions.

REC-49

100-428091-5647

~~TOP SECRET~~

6 JUN 3 1966

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NJM:pah  
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GROUP 1  
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downgrading and  
declassification

6 JUN 6 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐

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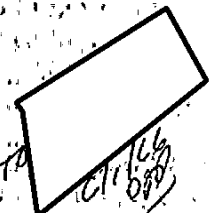
~~TOP SECRET~~

Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

One such delegation which attended the 23rd Congress represented the Pathet Lao of Laos. The CPSU was extremely cautious with regard to this delegation since, if it became known to the Communist Party of China (CPC) that this delegation attended the 23rd Congress, the wrath of the CPC would be brought upon the Pathet Lao. In the past, the Pathet Lao had always been considered to be extremely pro-Chinese and under the strong influence of the CPC.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which made this information available, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans



NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S\*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on the 20th Solo Mission in the Soviet Union and other communist countries from 3/18/66 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/19/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

~~TOP SECRET~~



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 5/26/66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO  
IS - C

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Re Bureau letter dated 5/24/66, enclosing a personal letter from the Director commending CG 5824-S\* on the successful accomplishment of the 20th Solo Mission and authorizing an award of \$1,000 to CG 5824-S\*.

On May 25, 1966, SAC M. W. JOHNSON met with CG 5824-S\* and his wife, CG 6653-S. On that occasion SAC JOHNSON personally presented the Director's letter and the award of \$1,000 to CG 5824-S\*. After reading the Director's comments, CG 5824-S\* was obviously overwhelmed by emotion. He proudly displayed the Director's letter to his wife and the Bureau personnel present. Once again, as he has on past occasions, CG 5824-S\* commented with respect to the award of \$1,000 to the effect that he certainly does not embark upon such dangerous missions in the service of his country with the thought of receiving such generous monetary recompense. Nonetheless, it was obvious that this gesture confirmed his impression of the sincerity of the Director's commendatory letter.

CG 5824-S\* requested that the Director be informed of the informant's gratitude that the Director had personally taken note of his efforts. Furthermore, he noted that in assessing his own motivations for continuing to drive himself in such arduous and hazardous tasks, CG 5824-S\* explained that his motivation undoubtedly springs primarily from a sense of deep devotion to his country and admiration for and desire to share in the mission carried on for so many years by the Director of the FBI.

2 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - Chicago

REC-49

100-428091-5645

WAB/mes  
(3)

6 JUN 3 1966



JUN 6 1966

RECEIVED  
FBI CHICAGO

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CG 134-46 Sub B

The Director's letter to CG 5824-S\* has been retained by this office and is being maintained in the safe of the SAC.

## Domestic Intelligence Division

## INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5/31/66

The attached letter contains reaction of CG 5824-S\* to the meritorious cash award and letter of appreciation from the Director for having subjected himself to extraordinary risks in traveling to the Soviet Union in order to obtain vital intelligence data concerning current developments in the international communist movement.

WGS:pah

F.B.I.

Date: 5/26/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO  
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "General Comments, Observations, and Opinions Concerning the XXIII Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Held in Moscow, USSR, March 29 Through April 8, 1966."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 4/26, 27; 5/3, 10/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~TOP SECRET~~ since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been prepared at Washington, D.C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)  
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)  
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW  
(5)

6 JUN 3 1966

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

CG 134-46 Sub B

The information appearing in the enclosed letter-head memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S\* as he felt that such general comments, observations, and opinions could be of value in analyzing what was accomplished at the 23rd Congress of the CPSU. As it is stated in the enclosed letter-head memorandum and reiterated by CG 5824-S\* on a number of occasions, there was considerable publicity concerning the Congress and nearly all speeches appeared in full text or abridged form in the press of the Soviet Union which was available to anyone.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Washington, D. C.

MAY 26 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

GENERAL COMMENTS, OBSERVATIONS, AND  
OPINIONS CONCERNING THE XXIII CONGRESS,  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION,  
HELD IN MOSCOW, USSR, MARCH 29 THROUGH  
APRIL 8, 1966

A source, who has furnished reliable information  
in the past, during May, 1966, advised as follows:

When the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of  
the Soviet Union (CPSU) opened in Moscow, USSR, on March 29,  
1966, approximately 4,900 officially elected Party delegates  
were on hand. This number included approximately 4,600 dele-  
gates with a decisive vote and the remainder with a consulta-  
tive vote only. There were also present at this Congress  
fraternal delegates and observers representing Communist,  
Workers', National Democratic, and Left Socialist Parties  
from over 86 countries.

The XXIII Congress of the CPSU ran a total of 11  
days and concluded its work on April 8, 1966, following the  
closing report of Leonid I. Brezhnev, newly elected General  
Secretary, CPSU. Just prior to this, a plenary session of  
the Congress was held, which was closed to fraternal delegates  
and observers, at which time Brezhnev had been selected the  
General Secretary; a Political Bureau of the Central Committee  
elected; a Secretariat of the Central Committee elected; and,  
also a Central Committee elected. Also, this same plenary  
session approved other actions taken by the Congress.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1  
excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

100-428091-5646

ENCLOSURE

GENERAL COMMENTS, OBSERVATIONS, AND  
OPINIONS CONCERNING THE XXIII CONGRESS,  
CPSU, HELD IN MOSCOW, USSR, MARCH 29  
THROUGH APRIL 8, 1966

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~~TOP SECRET~~

In the early stages of the Congress, several sessions were open and representatives of the press from all parts of the world were welcomed. Throughout the entire period of the Congress the main reports and speeches of the elected delegates of the CPSU and some of the speeches of the fraternal delegates were reported in the official Soviet press. Both "Pravda" and "Izvestia" reprinted many of the more important speeches in full, particularly those of such individuals as Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin, etc. The full texts of a number of speeches made by the Party leaders attending as fraternal delegates from the socialist countries were also printed in these publications. Many of the other speeches, both of CPSU delegates and fraternal delegates from other Parties, appeared in abridged form in many Soviet publications. Also, during the period of the Congress, the major speeches of CPSU leaders like Brezhnev and Kosygin appeared almost immediately in English and other language translations and were publicly released. In general, except for the plenary sessions, of which there was at least one, an accurate, daily commentary on the Congress was released and available to the Western press. Yet, it must be pointed out that even with all of this you could not get a clear and truly accurate picture of the Congress unless you take into consideration a number of other factors. To come to a determination as to what the Congress did accomplish, you must consider the atmosphere surrounding the Congress and understand the workings of a communist mind.

What kind of a Congress was this? It is obvious that the CPSU felt that it had been a very successful Congress. They believed, first of all, that as a result of this Congress the Party had once again taken over full control of all activities of the state. The leadership of the Party seemed to be working together, though it was obvious that this was on a compromise basis.

The Congress presented a program which was adopted. Although this program was not radical, there are some new innovations. First steps were taken by this program towards a partial reorganization of industry. A partial decentralization, liberalization, and profit-sharing in some phases of industry was adopted. They appear to be moving cautiously further in this general direction, and it is apparent that

~~TOP SECRET~~

GENERAL COMMENTS, OBSERVATIONS, AND  
OPINIONS CONCERNING THE XXIII CONGRESS,  
CPSU, HELD IN MOSCOW, USSR, MARCH 29  
THROUGH APRIL 8, 1966

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~~TOP SECRET~~

they will continue to move step by step. The Party is now in control of this and is guiding the country towards its economic objectives.

In regard to the new five-year plan, which was presented and adopted at this Congress, the CPSU is extremely optimistic that the objectives and goals of this plan can and will be met. While the new five-year plan was adopted three months late, it was noted that the quotas set by the plan for the three-month period which had already passed had all been met and in most instances exceeded.

The one thing evident throughout the entire Congress was the great concern expressed regarding agricultural problems. Everyone talked about this and it got considerable attention. Some speakers expressed fears and superstitions about the success of fulfilling the agricultural program. Yet, in general, the Congress appeared to be seeking logical and rational solutions to the agricultural dilemma. It voted to embark on proven methods like soil conservation, irrigation, and similar measures as a step in the direction of a solution to this problem.

The thing which impressed those at the Congress a great deal was the obvious desire of the Party leaders to prove that they can and will improve the material well-being of the Soviet population. In every way, the CPSU delegates spoke of the need to give their people a better life and to improve the quality and quantity of goods and services available. It became apparent that they felt that it was only by these means that they could truly keep their people happy. They also talked of a five-day, 42-hour week in place of the present 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -day week. They urged the adoption of such a measure as being a good, feasible economic measure and at the same time something that would give the people more time of their own.

Something else which was outstanding at the Congress was the emphasis which the CPSU placed on the military preparedness of the Soviet Union. For the first time that can be recalled in the history of such Party Congresses, the military forces were brought in en masse to a session of the Congress. This included people from all branches of the Soviet military services. It was obvious that the Party had done this to show

~~TOP SECRET~~



GENERAL COMMENTS, OBSERVATIONS, AND  
OPINIONS CONCERNING THE XXIII CONGRESS,  
CPSU, HELD IN MOSCOW, USSR, MARCH 29  
THROUGH APRIL 8, 1966

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~~TOP SECRET~~

that there was unity between the armed forces and the Party and also to show that their country was prepared. It was also no accident that the Party announced during this Congress the success of the underwater voyage around the world by a flotilla of Soviet nuclear submarines and it was no accident either that Luna 10 was launched and orbited during this Congress. This was all a part of the plan for letting the Russian people know that the Soviet Union was prepared and to impress them with the extent of the country's capabilities.

In this same connection, there was also considerable emphasis placed at the Congress on the relations of the military personnel of the Soviet Union and other Communist Parties. In this regard, the CPSU invited the fraternal delegations attending the Congress to come and fraternize with their military personnel.

While actually on the Congress podium itself there were only two military representatives, Marshall Rodion Malinovsky, Minister of Defense of the USSR, and Colonel Yuri Gagarin, the Cosmonaut, there was a large number of official delegates in attendance who were uniformed military personnel. The CPSU made it a point to identify the military personnel with the Soviet people and made it a point also to show off their military men to visiting fraternal delegates. They wanted these fraternal delegates to talk to these military people through which they could arrive at the only conclusion--that the Soviet Union was prepared.

During the entire Congress there was continuous emphasis placed on ideology, sometimes subtle but more often direct. Speakers commented at length on the ideological differences between the socialist and capitalist world. At the same time there was frequent reference to youth and ideology and a point was made of the fact that a lack of ideological understanding on the part of the youth was an extremely dangerous thing to a socialist society. Since in the eyes of the communists, the military forces represent youth, the need for constant ideological training in the military forces received special attention.

~~TOP SECRET~~

GENERAL COMMENTS, OBSERVATIONS, AND  
OPINIONS CONCERNING THE XXIII CONGRESS,  
CPSU, HELD IN MOSCOW, USSR, MARCH 29  
THROUGH APRIL 8, 1966

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Throughout this Congress the CPSU was extremely careful in all of their actions and talks to point out to all present that the Soviet Union was not doing things for a nationalistic or chauvinistic purpose but what had been done and what they were doing was an illustration of proletarian internationalism on the part of the Soviet Union. As an illustration, it should be noted that not once during the entire Congress was the Soviet National Anthem played or sung. Instead, it was the recording of the Internationale which was played to the Congress from Luna 10 which had been launched into lunar orbit on April 3, 1966.

In the overall, perhaps in the eyes of the CPSU they may have felt that the greatest success of their Congress resulted in the emphasis which had been placed on the struggle against American imperialism and the war in Vietnam. Here, the CPSU allowed the fraternal delegates to take up the crusade against American imperialism and Vietnam. They were totally successful. The CPSU allowed the floor to more speakers representing the fraternal Parties than they had provided to their own delegates at this Congress. They did this to prove to their own people that they had the support of the world movement behind them. Speakers from fraternal Parties from countries large and small and from all points of the compass took the floor. Speakers represented such countries as the United States, Haiti, Luxembourg, Canada, Iran, India, Guadelupe, San Marino, South Africa, and many, many more. The speeches emphasized the internationalism and fraternalism of the CPSU. By the time the Congress had concluded its work, the CPSU had managed to mobilize the world communist movement behind the Vietnamese. The results of this mobilization were beyond description. One could not talk, move, or even breathe without hearing some reference to Vietnam and American imperialism.

While it is true that the CPSU by this action had desired to mobilize the world movement's opinion behind the Vietnamese, they had yet another purpose in mind. This was to show the Communist Party of China (CPC) that they, the CPSU, had unified the movement and that they had the support of the world movement behind Soviet policy on Vietnam..

~~TOP SECRET~~

GENERAL COMMENTS, OBSERVATIONS, AND  
OPINIONS CONCERNING THE XXIII CONGRESS,  
CPSU, HELD IN MOSCOW, USSR, MARCH 29  
THROUGH APRIL 8, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

The appearance of the Vietnamese, both from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLFSV), was a great victory for the CPSU. The Vietnamese had been warned by the Chinese CP not to attend this Congress, but yet both Parties came and were represented by high level delegations.

When the CPC first announced that it would not attend the XXIII Congress, this had been a heavy blow to the CPSU. However, they later were thankful that the CPC had rejected participation in the Congress in the manner that they did as it had played into the CPSU's hands. From a tactical point of view, the Chinese by their refusal to participate had become the villains in the eyes of the majority of the world Parties. In addition, as a result of their action, the CPSU would not be forced to enter into any polemics with the CPC. In addition, the CPSU had been trying to keep polemics on an extremely low key and had succeeded to the extent that even their own people, in general, had not become aware of the details of the great differences which existed between the CPC and the CPSU. At this point, they were facing a problem of how to find a way of making their own people aware that the Chinese were going so far as to say that a state of war almost existed between the Chinese and the Russian people. So, at the Congress most of the fraternal delegates who spoke, without mentioning the CPC by name, pointed the finger at China and condemned her splitting activities and gave their wholehearted support to the CPSU. Thus, by this means and by publication of these remarks in the Soviet press, the Soviet people were alerted in detail concerning the CPSU-CPC differences.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 5/24/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) Attn: FBI Laboratory

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO  
IS - C

On 5/12/66 CG 5824-S\* furnished to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN Issue Number 15, 1966, of the Soviet weekly magazine "Ogonek," published by "Pravda," the daily morning organ of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). This magazine bears some resemblance to the format of the American magazines "Life" or "Look," and is a combination of pictures and text. CG 5824-S\* pointed out that across the bottom of Pages 4 and 5 there appears a picture giving a general view of the assembled delegates and fraternal delegates to the XXIII Congress of the CPSU during the pledge of loyalty to the CPSU by representatives of the military services of the USSR on 4/4/66. In the lower right of this photo the fraternal delegation of the CP, USA are seated in the twelfth row. From left to right they are JAMES JACKSON, HYMAN LUMER, CG 5824-S\*, ESTHER JACKSON and FERN OWEN. (HENRY WINSTON was seated on the platform facing the assembly during the Congress.)

As you will recall, CG 5824-S\* was attending this Congress in a covert status. Although the names of other members of the CP, USA delegation were publicly acknowledged in both the Russian and U.S. press, CG 5824-S\* was concealed.

- 1-904
- ④ - Bureau (Encls 1) (RM)  
1 - FBI Laboratory  
1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)  
1 - Chicago

WAB/mes  
(6)

REC-24 100-428091-5647  
JUN 6 1966

Approved: M. J. [Signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_

CG 134-46 Sub B

He traveled under a cover legend and did not accompany the other delegates on their trip to or from the USSR. Although past practice by the CPSU has been to seat CG 5824-S\* together with other persons clandestinely attending their Congresses or conferences due to the illegality of their Parties or other reasons, in this case CG 5824-S\* was assigned a seat with the other members of the CP, USA delegation. CG 5824-S\* pointed out to his hosts this departure from past practice but was assured that his security was completely assured and that the seating of the CP, USA delegation in this favored position was a mark of honor which they wished CG 5824-S\* to share.

Apparently, the security precautions of the CPSU broke down to have allowed this photo to be printed. According to CG 5824-S\*, it was first noticed by FERN OWEN, who called it to the attention of HENRY WINSTON, who voiced great concern over this. It is possible that WINSTON will raise this matter with GUS HALL, charging that CG 5824-S\*'s security has now been compromised.

CG 5824-S\* has taken the position with WINSTON and the other members of the CP, USA delegation (and intends to take the same position with HALL if the matter is raised) that the photo is so small and is so lacking in detail that although he can be recognized if you already know his identity and where he is sitting, no one could identify him from this photo alone. He will strongly represent to HALL as he has done to WINSTON, et al, that there has been no breach of security. Nevertheless, we believe that more sophisticated photographic enlargement and processing methods may be able to produce a recognizable likeness from this photo. In all likelihood other intelligence agencies have access to this publication and may make efforts to identify previously unidentified delegates from this photo.

Therefore, there is enclosed herewith for the Bureau a copy of this magazine in which the photo appears on Pages 4 and 5. The photo is so masked as to isolate the photo

CG 134-46 Sub B

of CG 5824-S\*. The Special Photographic Unit of the Document Section, FBI Laboratory, is requested to process this photo in whatever manner is deemed by it most appropriate to determine whether such an identification could be effected. It is requested that the results of the Laboratory's efforts be furnished to both Chicago and New York. The results of this examination may have an effect upon CG 5824-S\*'s decision as to whether this matter should be raised with the CPSU and upon his actions under similar circumstances in the future.

Re: Sa Co

IS-C.

100-428091



ENCLOSURE

7/8  
100-428091-5647





1 - Mr. Griffith  
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt  
June 2, 1966

airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091) — 5647

SOLO  
IS - C

Reurairtel 5/24/66 submitting the Number 15 issue of the Soviet weekly magazine, "Ogonek," and requesting that the Laboratory make appropriate enlargements of the photographs of CG 5824-S\* for possible identification.

Since the photograph reproduced in the magazine is a halftone reproduction, it is made up of a series of black dots against a white background and contains no gray tones in between black and white. This combination of factors precludes any possibility of obtaining additional details by photographic methods that would permit the making of any better identification picture over and above that which can be obtained through a slight amount of enlargement. Enlarged copies were made of the photograph of CG 5824-S\* and a copy of that photograph is being furnished to your office and to the New York Office.

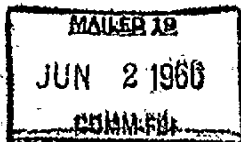
The magazine that you submitted is returned herewith.

Enclosures (2)

2 - New York (100-134637) Enclosure

LS:pl (7)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



JUN 10 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

904 924

REC-24 213  
FBI  
ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/25/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)  
AIRTEL

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO  
IS - C

NY 694-S\* advised on 5/24/66, that on that date he learned from LEM HARRIS, CP, USA Reserve Fund functionary that [redacted] LEM HARRIS, [redacted] had arranged for a group of participants in a college youth organization delegation to tour the Soviet Union during June, 1966. NY 694-S\* stated that the participants in this tour were not necessarily CP members. The tour is scheduled to leave NY on June 5 or 6 and to arrive in Moscow either at 5:30 p.m. on June 7 via Finnish Airlines flight AY 108 or at 4:30 p.m., on June 6 via British European Airlines flight BE 910. This tour will be for a three weeks duration except for [redacted] LEM HARRIS who will be gone a minimum of seven weeks as she has a Russian boy friend in the Soviet Union who is being trained for diplomatic work and she is getting an extra four weeks stay in the Soviet Union for her work on this tour and to visit her boy friend. FAY AP THEKER, wife of HERBERT AP THEKER, is handling travel arrangements for this tour.

1-904 94D  
3-Bureau (RM)  
1-Chicago (134-46 sub B) (RM)  
1-New York (134-91) (INV) (41)  
1-New York

WCM:bca  
(7)

REC-24/100-428091-5648

11 JUN 6 1966

Approved: [Signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

65 JUN 1966

NY 100-134637

The following is a list of those participants in this tour:

1. [redacted] Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (leader of delegation) - Suite 304, 156 Fifth Avenue., New York, N.Y. 10010, tel. YU 9-6677. JGK
2. [redacted] He will enter graduate school in the Fall. He is now completing his senior year at the Univ. of Wisconsin in Madison. [redacted] Wisconsin, tel [redacted] [redacted] He has been active in the Peace movement, and has visited the Soviet Union twice in the past as a guest. HORROR
3. [redacted] He is a student of Political Science at Tuskegee Inst. He is a native of the South and active in the Civil Rights movement. - Residence [redacted] [redacted] b6  
b7C
- [redacted] was recruited for this delegation by RICHARD MORFORD, according to LEM HARRIS). 11948
4. [redacted] He is graduating High School this June as Valedictorian. He will attend the Univ. of Wisconsin (Madison) in the Fall. He wishes to study Marine Ecology. [redacted] At [redacted] He has many talents including music and photography. He has been active in the Peace and Civil Rights movements.

(The parents of [redacted] are heartbroken about their son going to the Soviet Union at this time because he will miss his high school graduation, according to LEM HARRIS).

NY 100-134637

5. [redacted] San Francisco  
State College. Active in the Peace movement. -  
[redacted] California, tel.  
[redacted] (Recommended by HOLLAND  
ROBERTS - A.R.I.)

[redacted] was originally scheduled as  
a participant in this tour. however. she was cancelled  
and was being replaced by [redacted]

b6  
b7C

6. [redacted] Spelman  
College in Atlanta, Georgia. Active in  
the Civil Rights movement. Interested in  
"human improvement". [redacted]  
[redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Information herein of interest to other offices  
will be furnished to them by separate communication  
requesting that the foreign travel of security subjects  
be handled in accordance with the Manual of Instructions.

V+ *ucl* p. 23

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 6/2/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO  
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement entitled, "Remarks of Lee Youngblood, International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany, April 18, 1966."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished on 4/26, 28; 5/11/66 by CG 5824-S\*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

Information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement, where pertinent, is being disseminated to interested offices by separate communication.

1-904  
③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)

1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)

2-Chicago  
(1 - A) 134-46 Sub B-96

RWH:MDW  
(6)

REC 37

ST-108

11 JUN 7 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per *[Signature]*

05 JUN 22 1966 Special Agent in Charge

REMARKS OF LEO YOUNGBLOOD, INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT,  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY,  
APRIL 18, 1966

On April 18, 1966, a meeting was held in Berlin, German Democratic Republic (GDR), with Leo Youngblood, Head of the section, International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), which deals with Communist Parties in capitalist countries. Also present at this meeting were Heinz Birch, an assistant to Youngblood, Lyman Lumer, and another Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) representative.

The first matter discussed related to some past negotiations which had been carried on with the SUPG concerning certain printing equipment which the CP, USA, desired to utilize to modernize and replace present Party printing equipment. In this connection, Youngblood was informed that due to certain problems not having been resolved, particularly regarding space, import duties, etc., there had to be a temporary postponement in connection with this request. However, it was pointed out to the SUPG representatives that the CP, USA was not canceling this request but only temporarily delaying it. Upon being so informed, Youngblood suggested that perhaps the CP, USA should consider some different and smaller type equipment than had been discussed earlier. If this could be managed, this could cut the import duties and eliminate a number of other problems for the CP, USA.

Youngblood further advised that they had had numerous requests from a lot of Parties for such printing equipment from the GDR, but there were limits to what they could do. He noted that in order to export, the GDR must also import. He then added that recently they had sent some new printing equipment to the Canadian Party and a few weeks ago had sent a man there to teach the Canadians how to properly use this new equipment.

Youngblood next raised the matter of possible CP, USA delegations to the GDR. He noted they would like such a group come to the GDR and remain there some period of time; however, they would not desire such a delegation if it could only stay a day or two. Their preference would be to have such a group come to the GDR for study. He added that any time the CP, USA is prepared to send such a delegation, they would receive it and work out a program for it.

100-423071-5647

- 1 -  
ENCLOSURE

*N.Y. Section*

The next matter Youngblood raised was the recent trip of Dr. Valentine Gregory Eurtan to the GDR. In this connection, he remarked that Eurtan had arrived in the GDR with Al Konigsberg of New York. They were met by German representatives at the time and Konigsberg was there on an official invitation which had been extended to him by the Leipzig Trade Fair as the representative of East European Trade Enterprises, Inc. (EETE). However, Eurtan had come without a specific invitation and without credential. According to Youngblood, this was not the first time that Eurtan had come to the GDR without such credential. When Eurtan arrived, he insisted that when Max Weinstein arrived in the GDR he would have a credential for him from Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA, but this was not so. Eurtan next said that a credential would be forthcoming from the CP of Czechoslovakia, but this never came. The first occasion when this happened, that is coming to the country without such a credential, was all right because his visit at that time was preceded by word from Moscow, USSR.

According to Youngblood, Dr. Eurtan was very undiplomatic throughout the entire period of his visit. In one instance he actually asked them to stop negotiating and dealing with Konigsberg and contended that he was a crook, a capitalist, and a person who was not living up to prior commitments. Youngblood stated they could not understand Eurtan's behavior. They informed him that the GDR does business with both capitalist and communist countries and do not mix in the internal affairs of the firms with which they deal. Eurtan also had suggested that the GDR discontinue dealing with EETE. According to Youngblood, they had politely told Eurtan that they could not do this and would trade with any foreign organization.

*Little Hand?*

Eurtan also raised a number of other things while in the GDR, all in the name of the CP, USA. He spoke about two individuals named Stan Miller and Max Kurtz who were supposed to be working for the "German American" newspaper in New York City. According to Eurtan, it had been rumored that Kurtz had been in contact with the FBI, but he, Eurtan, had confronted Kurtz with this information and Kurtz denied it totally. According to Youngblood, this incident was of no interest to them and the SUPG was not in a position to take any responsibility for either Kurtz or Miller. Eurtan topped all this with the recommendation that the SUPG should continue to work with Kurtz but not Miller.

Eurtan also while in the GDR requested in the name of the CP, USA, a gift of seven typewriters. When asked why, Eurtan was unable to give the purpose to which the typewriters would be put to use and was even unable to state what type of a typewriter he desired. However, he left a list of seven names and requested that one typewriter be sent to each of these individuals. The names on his list were as follows:

Mr. Z. Reidman  
654 West 161st Street  
New York, New York

Catherine Blohm  
443 West 25th Street  
New York, New York 10001

Harry Bergman  
2 Adams Court  
Nutley, New Jersey

Dr. V. G. Eurtan  
155 East 47th Street  
New York, New York 10017

Mrs. Jan Mc Manus  
110 St. Mark's Place  
New York, New York

Mr. J. J. Brandt  
229 West 105th Street  
New York, New York

Mrs. Rebecca Lerner  
340 West 25th Street  
New York, New York

Youngblood also noted that while Eurtan had been in the GDR he attempted to make some special arrangements with the SUPG to give him total rights to the new publication which had just been put out in English, "Brown Book, War and Nazi Criminals in West Germany." He stated that they had refused to even discuss this matter with Eurtan because they were already negotiating on this same subject with New Era Books and Phil Frankfeld in New York City. Youngblood stated they knew Frankfeld and have concluded a deal with him regarding this publication. He stated they have agreed to sell him 10,000 copies of this publication at \$.90 per copy.



Finally, in regard to Eurtan, Youngblood noted that while he had been in the GDR he had somehow gotten \$1,000 from the German League for People's Friendship, a cultural organization, which money he was to carry back and give to Max Kurtz at the "German American" in New York.

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 6/3/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO  
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Grace Arnold, Former American Now Residing in the German Democratic Republic."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S\* on 4/29/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)  
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)  
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW  
(5)

REC 37

JUN 7 1966

ST-108

Approved

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

85 JUN 22 1966



*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

June 3, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GRACE ARNOLD, FORMER AMERICAN NOW RESIDING  
IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in April, 1966, advised as follows:

In April, 1966, it was learned that there is presently residing in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) a woman known as Grace Arnold. She is a former American who at one time had resided in San Francisco, California. Prior to taking up present residence in the GDR, Grace Arnold spent three years teaching in Ghana. While in Ghana, she received mail at Post Office Box 27, Winneham, Ghana.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1  
excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

100-428091-5650

ENCLOSURE

## ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

F B I

Date: 5/31/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO  
IS-C

ReNYairtel dated 4/26/66.

ReNYairtel noted that a letter had been received from WILLIAM KASHTAN, General Secretary, CP of Canada, for GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, via a NY drop controlled by NY 694-S\*. In this letter KASHTAN noted the following:

"Our lad who works in the labor field here is rather anxious to know about some recent developments re steel and mm. We gather there is some talk of merging and naturally people here are concerned with its possible effects in this country. Perhaps you could advise us on what is shaping up which should help in formulating positions here."

The foregoing was delivered and discussed with HALL on 4/30/66 and he instructed that JIM WEST, a leading functionary of the CP of Illinois who is knowledgeable of trade union matters, be instructed to get the information KASHTAN requested.

3-Bureau (RM)  
1-New York (100-134637).(Info) (RM)  
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW  
(5)

100-428091-565  
JUN 7 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*  
65 JUN 16 1966 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

not clear into  
Recommending  
no active  
at this  
time.

*[Handwritten 'a']*

CG 134-46 Sub B

On 5/7/66 the foregoing matter was discussed with JIM WEST in Chicago with instructions that he was to seek out whatever information was available concerning the inquiry of KASHTAN.

On 5/17/66 JIM WEST turned over to CG 5824-S\* a brief handwritten note summarizing the information that he had secured to date pursuant to KASHTAN's request. The text of WEST's handwritten note regarding this matter was as follows:

"The information I have been able to get is that negotiations--(on the q.t.)--have definitely been going on between the two outfits to arrange a merger--and are still going on.

"In my own view--without knowing the problems it may or may not make for northern friends--there are developments in the big outfit with the new president which are very good and hold great promise for the future--if certain safeguards are guaranteed--retaining some autonomy and most, if not all, of present personnel--it could be a good thing and even help the relationship of forces in the big outfit. Incidentally, it would also help reunite workers in important areas who had been separated from the smaller outfit by raids from the big outfit in years past under the former leadership."

On 5/18/66 CG 5824-S\* transmitted the text of WEST's note to WILLIAM KASHTAN with the following additional note of his own:

"One of our labor people conveyed the above to me. This is all that I could gather up at this moment, so I thought I would send it on to you. I hope you get it before your shindig."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 1, 1966

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - DeLoach  
1 - Sullivan  
1 - Baumgardner  
1 - Branigan  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Mastrovich

SUBJECT: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This recommends that data developed by CG 5824-S\* during his recent mission to the Soviet Union, regarding relations between this country and the Soviet Union, be disseminated to the White House, the Secretary of State, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General. The essence of this data is as follows:

In April, 1966, several leading members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union approached the fraternal delegation of the Communist Party, USA, to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held March 29 through April 8, 1966, in Moscow, Russia.

The Soviet leaders desired to learn from the Communist Party, USA, delegation what the reaction of public opinion would be to continued cooperation on cultural matters between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union has been under heavy attack by the Communist Party of China for "collaborating" with the United States. Also other countries have mobilized against the policy of the United States in Vietnam.

The Communist Party, USA, delegation urged the Soviet Union to continue cultural relationships between the two countries.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached summary be sent to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General by routing slips incorporating the data obtained by CG 5824-S\*.

100-428091

Enclosures

NJM:pah

(7)

65 JUN 4 1966

REC 45

100-428091-5652

JUN 7 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*RA* Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 1, 1966

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

1 - DeLoach  
1 - Sullivan  
1 - Baumgardner  
1 - Shaw

SUBJECT: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

I thought you would be interested in learning that Soviet officials continue to express their wholehearted approval of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA.

CG 5824-S\*, while on his recent Solo Mission in the Soviet Union, had the occasion to confer with several leading members of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who are engaged in Marxist-Leninist theoretical work. These individuals all voiced their praise of Hall as an outstanding leader in the international communist movement. Some of the comments made by these Soviet leaders are as follows:

Alexander Sobolev, Executive Secretary, "World Marxist Review," official theoretical organ of the international communist movement, stated that Gus Hall is, without a doubt, one of the best Marxist theoreticians in the entire international communist movement. He added that Hall speaks for the entire world communist movement and is making a definite contribution to Marxism-Leninism.

Timur Timofeev, Deputy Director, Soviet Institute for World Economy and International Relations, acknowledged that he had recently written an article for the theoretical organ of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, refuting the position of the Communist Party of China on revolution and the national liberation movement. Timofeev stated that the theoretical content of his article was taken from editorials written by Gus Hall which appeared in "Political Affairs," theoretical organ of the Communist Party, USA.

ACTION:

For information. This information has been previously disseminated to interested agencies of the Government.

100-428091

WGS:pah  
(5)

*WGS*  
*WGS*  
*65* JUN 10 1966

11 JUN 17 1966

F B I

Date: 6/2/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO  
IS - C

On 6/2/66, there was received from the Soviets, via radio, a ciphered-partially coded message, the plain text of which is as follows:

"To Gus Hall

In connection with your request to provide medical treatment for Claude Lightfoot's son, USSR physicians would like to have detailed medical statement on his illness in order to be able to define their possibilities.

To Jack Brooks

Please destroy first six lines of this set".

Re message concerning LIGHTFOOT's son, see NY airtel, 5/25/66, page 4.

The message to JACK BROOKS refers to ciphers.

1-3 Bureau (RM)  
1-Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (RM)  
1-New York (134-91) (INV) (41)  
1-New York

ACB:bca  
(7)

REC-45

100-428091-5654

1 JUN 8 1966

7  
100-428091-5654

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

65 JUN 10 1966



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT **ROUTE IN ENVELOPE**  
**Memorandum**

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 6/2/66

FROM : *Jim* SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: *RA* SOLO  
IS-C

ReBulet, 5/27/66, and Chicago airtel, 5/12/66,  
which enclosed an LHM entitled, "MARK SCHEER".

On 5/31/66, SA JAMES P. HALLERON determined  
by means of a suitable pretext the following information:

MARK J. SCHER, who resides at 1362 East 13th  
Street, Brooklyn, New York, is presently touring Europe.  
SCHER is visiting in Iceland, Italy, Budapest, Hungary,  
and the Soviet Union. It could not be determined if SCHER  
will visit in Vietnam.

The pretext used was a telephone call to ES 5-0509,  
which is registered to HAROLD SCHER, 1362 East 13th Street,  
Brooklyn, New York. An individual, who described himself as  
a brother of MARK SCHER, furnished the above information  
when he was told the caller was a reporter for "The New York  
Times".

In view of the fact that MARK SCHEER mentioned  
in referenced airtel is identical with MARK SCHER (NY file  
100-155106), this matter will be handled under the appropriate  
case caption MARK J. SCHER, in accordance with Manual of  
Instructions Section 87D.

1-904 940  
2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)  
1-Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (RM)  
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

WCM:eac  
(4)

REC-45

*Trapp*  
100-428091-5655

JUN -8-1966



JUN 10 1966

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

INT. SEC.

~~TOP SECRET~~

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

June 2, 1966

1 - DeLoach  
1 - Sullivan  
1 - Baumgardner  
1 - Branigan  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Mastrovich

## COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

The following information was provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past.

In April, 1966, several leading members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, including Mikhail A. Suslov, a member of the Politburo and a Secretary of the Central Committee, and Boris N. Ponomarev, a Secretary of the Central Committee and Head of the International Department, Central Committee, approached the fraternal delegation of the Communist Party, USA, to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held March 29 through April 8, 1966, in Moscow, Russia. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union members approached the Communist Party, USA, delegation for the purpose of requesting advice and opinions which could have some bearing on future relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Specifically, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union members noted that at the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had created an atmosphere in which they had mobilized the world against the United States and United States participation in the war in Vietnam. As a result of this condition, it was becoming difficult for the Soviet Union to deal with the United States without having certain countries and some communist parties misunderstand the Soviet Union's action in this regard. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union members pointed out that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government have been under heavy and constant attack from the Communist Party of China, which claims that the Soviet Union sold out the international movement and was collaborating with the United States.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

100-428091

NUM:pah

(13)

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

~~TOP SECRET~~

Group 1

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

REC 45

100-428091-5656

11 JUN 7 1966

69 JUN 14 1966

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union members then noted that the Soviet Government was prepared to cancel out the presently existing cultural agreements with the United States and was seriously considering the outright cancellation of the current Bolshoi Ballet tour to the United States. However, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union members noted that before any final action was taken in this regard they desired the opinions of leading representatives on this matter. Particularly, they were interested in what the reaction of public opinion in the United States and in some other countries would be to continued cooperation on cultural matters between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Reportedly the entire Communist Party, USA, delegation was unanimous in the opinion that the Soviet Union should not cancel out the Bolshoi Ballet tour to the United States. (It is noted that the Bolshoi Ballet toured the United States in May, 1966.)

The Communist Party, USA, delegates stated their position to be that the Soviet Government should continue cultural relations and exchanges with the United States Government and that the Soviet Government could justify such relations by simply saying that the existing differences were not between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States, but rather were differences existing between the Soviet Union and the United States Governments over the policies of the United States. The Communist Party, USA, delegates added that these policies are made by a few individuals in the United States and not by the masses. It was also added that any action taken by the Soviet Government toward continuing such cultural relationships would not be misunderstood in any way by the American people.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which furnished this information, this communication is classified ~~"Top Secret."~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S\*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Dissemination is being made to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; The Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by routing slips. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/19/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C." See Baumgardner to Sullivan memorandum 6/1/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by NJM:pah.

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 6/1/66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO  
IS - C

Re New York airtel dated 5/25/66, setting forth the texts of messages transmitted to the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union on 5/24/66 by NY 694-S\*. Message Number 5 set forth therein concerns travel to the USSR of EMMA GELDERS STERNE.

On May 25, 1966, CG 5824-S\* furnished to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN copies of three letters, one copy of each of which is enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York:

- 1) Handwritten letter, undated, from STERNE to ALBERT MICKIE LIMA
- 2) Typewritten letter dated April 29, 1966, from EMMY LOU PACKARD, to ANNA MASLOVA, Institute of Soviet - American Relations, 14 Kalinin Street, Moscow K-9, USSR
- 3) Typewritten letter dated April 29, 1966, from EMMY LOU PACKARD to STERNE, 1125 Carolyn Avenue, San Jose, California

CG 5824-S\* advised that he had received these letters from MICKIE LIMA while he was in New York City

- 100-428091-5657
- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-34637) (Encls. 3) (RM)  
2 - Chicago  
(1 - A) 134-46 Sub B

WAB/mes  
(5)

9 JUN 8 1966



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CG 134-46 Sub B

attending a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on May 22-24, 1966. He also stated that STERNE is a woman with some "connections" among influential people. In addition, CG 5824-S\* stated that he believes that STERNE is active in work for the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA and her daughter was instrumental in obtaining an invitation to the CP, USA National Convention for LAWRENCE GUYOT of the Mississippi Freedom Party. According to LIMA, STERNE writes under a pseudonym for Golden Books and was the author of the book in that series on MARK TWAIN.

STERNE's itinerary noted in the enclosed correspondence is as follows:

May 31, 1966	Depart San Francisco
June 10, 1966	Depart New York City via S.S. Amsterdam
June 18, 1966	Arrive Rotterdam
June 22, 1966	Leave Amsterdam via KLM 301 10:50 AM
June 22, 1966	Arrive Moscow, USSR, 4:50 PM
June 22-24, 1966	In Moscow
June 24 - July 1, 1966	Tour Number 102: Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad, USSR

Information contained herein is being furnished to interested offices by separate communication with instructions to handle foreign travel of security subjects in accordance with existing instructions in the Manual of Instructions.

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (3)

One copy each of 3 letters furnished  
by CG 5824-S\* on 5/25/66

Bureau 100-428091  
Chicago 134-46 Sub B



100-428091-5657

ENCLOSURE

April 29, 1966

Emma Golders Sterne  
1125 Carolyn Avenue  
San Jose, California

Dear Mrs. Sterne:

I have read your letter explaining your work and what you would like to do in the Soviet Union. I think by all means that Anna Maslova would be the one to arrange all of the interviews for you. She is young, but has a very important position in the Soviet-American Institute, and is a kind and warm person to deal with.

I will write to Anna Maslova tonight, and will enclose your letter which explains your work so well. I will send a copy of my letter to Holland Roberts of the American-Russian Institute, as he is often helpful with matters of intercultural exchange and it is good to keep him informed.

If you will then write to Mrs. Maslova yourself, and enclose a copy of my letter, things can then get started. You should tell her exactly when you are coming and what you want to accomplish while you are there. I suggest that you also send a copy of your letter to Holland Roberts. You can send the books to Mrs. Maslova, being sure they are carefully marked so they don't get lost in the vast array of such mailings which goes to the Institute in Moscow.

You will have a wonderful though tiring time in the Soviet Union. We found all the people most generous and interested in Americans, particularly in how to achieve peace with us as a nation - which isn't easy these days, I'm sure you'll agree. The women are all very busy and active in writing and magazine publishing as well as many other fields - their energy is amazing.

Here are the addresses:

Mrs. Anna Maslova  
Institute of Soviet-American Relations,  
14 Kalinin Street,  
Moscow K-9  
USSR

Dr. Holland Roberts  
American-Russian Institute  
90 McAllister Street  
San Francisco

Sincerely,

Emmy Lou Packard

100-428091-5657



April 29, 1966

Mrs. Anna Maslova,  
Soviet-American Institute,  
14 Kalinin Street,  
Moscow K-9

Dear Anna Maslova:

A woman of important literary achievements is coming to the Soviet Union late in June of this year. I am enclosing her letter to me, which explains better than I could who she is and what she has done.

I wrote to her suggesting that she get in touch with you, as it seemed to me you could put her in touch with all the people who might like to meet her, and whom she would like to meet. She is particularly interested in the possibilities of getting some of her books seen, published or used in some way in the Soviet Union. Since they deal with American Negro history, I'm sure there would be great interest in them.

Mrs. Sterne has worked all her life for peace and civil rights, and is most interested in seeing a socialist country. Since you were so kind to Byron and me, and arranged so many things for us, I thought you would be the one for Mrs. Sterne to contact.

I am still showing my slides and telling people about our visit to the USSR. I always stress<sup>95</sup> the desire for peace that I found there. People are most interested and have many questions.

Thank you again for all of your past help, and for the help I know you will give Mrs. Sterne -

Sincerely yours,

Mary Lou Packard

Flight # 301

4 50 PM. - 22nd of June  
Moscow -

Dear lucky —

I wrote you a proper letter of appreciation and left it at home. It also contained the pertinent information regarding my plans for the visit to USSR, all of which I remember except the flight number of our plane into Moscow from Holland.

We leave New York June 10<sup>th</sup> on the SS Amsterdam (Steerage not Tourist class). Arrive in

Rotterdam June 18. visit with relatives until June 21st.

At about 10 A.M. June 22 we leave for Moscow on a non-stop KLM flight arriving Moscow about 5 P.M.

June 22. I have applied for an eight day Tourist Tom 102 to begin June 24 - The Tour covers ~~covers~~

Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad and is necessarily sketchy so I have requested the two extra days

June 22 to June 24 to meet writing and peace people through Mrs. Maslova and for

a peace person to whom Holland Roberts has given me a letter. My visa has not

come through yet but my travel agent remains sanguine that it will before

I leave on May 31st. Until it does come

I will not have a Moscow address but am sure I can be reached through

Mrs. Maslova, to whom Sinyhow Pachagol wrote most cordially. (over)

I am most grateful to you for speaking to her.

I am hoping that when we get to Mexico  
she will also help me find something interesting  
Iater can do with her own age group.

I will write you tonight when I get home,  
giving the flight number of my plane and will  
also enclose my letter to Mrs. Marlowe.

Thank you again,

Minnie

Granddaughter

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO  
IS - C

DATE: 6/1/66

On May 27, 1966, CG 5824-S\* advised that on May 26, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had furnished to him the text of an uncorrected copy of an article prepared by LIGHTFOOT for future publication in "The Worker." This article concerned the recent National Convention of the Communist Party (CP) of Canada, May 21-24, 1966, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

CG 5824-S\*, therefore, addressed the following note to WILLIAM KASHTAN, General Secretary of the CP of Canada, enclosing this article, which was mailed on May 27, 1966, to him at the address of the CP of Canada, 24 Cecil Street, Toronto 2B, Ontario, Canada:

"Dear Bill:

"Claude wants this passed on to you before it is published in The Worker in the next ten days or so. Heard a good report about your convention. Congratulations. Wish you all the luck in the world.

"With warmest greetings,

"Michael"

Attached hereto for the information of the

- 194
- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)  
1 - Chicago

WAB/mes  
(4)

ENCLOSURE

ST-108

JUN 8 1966



JUN 10 1966

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CG 134-46 Sub B

Bureau and New York is a copy of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's article entitled "The 19th National Convention of the Communist Party of Canada."

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU

One (1) copy of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's  
article entitled "The 19th Nat'l  
Convention of the CP of Canada."

Bureau 100-428091  
Chicago 134-46 Sub B

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5658

THE 19th NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF  
CANADA

By

Claude Lightfoot

The 19th National Convention of the Communist Party of Canada, held May 21st through May 24th in Toronto, took place against the backdrop of an ever widening discussion on the U.S. Imperialist intervention in Canadian affairs.

The convention, itself, took note of this development and placed the problem of Canadian independence among the central tasks facing the country. In so doing, it was only reiterating the position the party has taken for almost twenty years. Its placement of the problem of the U.S. monopolies in the Canadian economy was prophetic to say the least. In this regard, the party played a vanguard role and disproves in practice the big lie that Communist because of their international partisanship for the working class and for socialism negates the possibility of them to render patriotic services to the best interest of the given nation.

Tim Buck, National Chairman of the party, back in February, 1948, published a pamphlet entitled "Keep Canada Independent." In it he, on behalf of the nation's Communist, warned of "A deliberate effort to make Canada Economically and politically a tributary of the United States." He also said:

"If the national policies now being initiated are allowed to develop to their logical conclusion, they will undermine the labor movement; they will undermine Canada's national economy; undermine Canada's national independence and it becomes an economic colony of the United States."

100-428091-5658

In 1947 and 1948 when Canadian Communist <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ warning the nation of these dangers and <sup>were ed</sup> ~~was~~ workers to arouse the people, they stood almost alone. They were attacked in all circles, not only by the Canadian Bourgeoisie, but by labor leaders and social ~~democrats~~ Democrats as well, many of whom as late as 1953, were advising workers of the need for greater integration with the U.S.

The position taken by the Communist at that time has been vindicated with the passage of time. In this regard, we must take note of who was performing a patriotic service to the Canadian people and who was not. Now eighteen years later, what does the balance sheet show regarding the takeover of Canadian resources by U.S. monopolies.

According to a labor research "The totallong term U.S. investment in Canada is now around \$25 billion." Leaving military considerations out of the picture, this investment is about twice as large as all of Europe.

The massive U.S. control that goes with this investment, taken industry by industry, amounts to the following figures: automobiles 97%, rubber 91%, electrical 66%, chemicals 54%, farm equipment 52%, total manufacturing over 50%, oil and gas 60%, mining and smelting 52%.

The labor study describes the types of control that develops as a result of U.S. takeovers in the following terms: "subsidiary companies in Canada cannot import anywhere they might impinge on business of world wide connections of their parent companies. Although Canadian law does not fully prevent trading with Cuba and China, subsidiaries of U.S. parents have been prevented from doing so; and the study further states that:



"The tied Canadian plants must import parts, components and materials from their parents at who know what prices."

In addition to the foregoing, our monopolies now plan to take control of Canadian waters. One of the biggest engineering firms in the world, the Ralph M. Parsons Company (which employs some 7,500 scientists, draftsmen, technicians and field personnel) has prepared a plan for the U.S. Its proposal: build a gigantic waterway from Alaska to Mexico, and from the Rocky mountains to Duluth on Lake Superior. This would divert the rivers of five Canadian provinces, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories; and three northern states of Mexico to provide water for 33 U.S. states. Termed the North American Water and Power alliance (NAWAPA) the Parsons Plan calls for a series of dams, tunnels, pumping stations, and canals to gather the waters of the Yukon, Taku, Peace, Athabaska, Fraser, Columbia and Kootenay Rivers into a 500-mile long reservoir in British Columbia's Rocky Mountain Trench, channeling it south along the Pacific slope to Southern California, and east to the Great Lakes.

Eight per cent of the water would come from Canada. A sharp warning was given in June, 1965 by the chief executive officer of the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers, who stated at a conference in Montreal when he said:

"We already have an international oil policy, an international automobile agreement, bits and pieces of an international water policy. The United States is blandly, and without consulting us, considering an international water policy, and getting so thirsty that it might any day now, just reach across the border and turn on the tap."

These are the fruits of the policies pursued by the conservative and liberal government in the last 18 years. What Communist warned of then is now echoed by people in high places.

Walter Gordon, until recently finance minister in the Pearson liberal government, has just published a book which has touched off a national discussion on the penetration of U.S. capital. In his book "A Choice for Canada," he paraphrases Tim Buck's words of eighteen years ago when he said:

"We still have a choice. We can do the things that are necessary to regain control of our economy and thus maintain our independence, or we can acquiesce in becoming a colonial dependency of the United States."

Forces within Canada and the United States are becoming aware of the situation. John H. Johnston, a columnist for the Chicago Daily News, in the May 23rd issue, ~~co~~ reported the problem as follows:

"The arrogance of power can get expressed in diverse ways. In Canada, where the giant U.S. corporations play a dominant role in the economy, there is strong feeling that the country is the victim of a form of economic imperialism exercised by Washington.

This view was vigorously expressed to a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors here by Eric W. Kierans, health minister of the province of Quebec and former president of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

His prime exhibit was an order by U.S. Commerce Sec. John T. Connor that Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. corporations would be subject to the same guidelines as American firms on reinvestment of earnings, repatriation of funds and purchasing policies."

In order to reverse the present trend of U.S. domination, The 19th Convention, in the report of the Communist Party's national leader, William Kashtan, advanced the following program:

"Our position is clear and forthright. We call for democratic public control and public ownership as the way to decisively curb and end U.S. domination of our country. At the same time we will support all intermediary measures and steps which lead to greater

"measures of democratic Canadian control. These include the establishment of a Canadian Development Fund directed to stimulate independent economic development, including measures to produce parts and components for finished products - a policy which would not only mean more employment; but would also be an important step towards helping reduce the enormous international balance of payments problem and lessen our dependency upon the U.S.A.

"Democratic Canadian control should include measures to prevent further take-overs by U.S. interests and the establishment of Crown Corporations to ensure it. It includes measures to compel U.S. subsidiaries to abide by Canadian laws and be free to trade with all countries. They include measures to develop a publicly operated all Canadian power grid and the adoption of a truly Canadian water policy."

This writer, a fraternal delegate to the Canadian Party Convention, solidarized American Communist with the objective of a free and independent Canada. We believe that the program advanced by Comrade Kashtan corresponds not only to the national interest of the Canadian people, but also to the American people, minus the big corporate interest.

It is tragic that so few Americans are acquainted with the real nature and role of the big corporations and our government in Canadian affairs. The nation is learning a lesson the hard way in South Viet Nam. But what is taking place South and North of our borders represents robbery and plunder that is reminiscent of the days of the slave traffic ~~in the~~ and the genocidal treatment of the American Indian. Their policies - the corporate interest, are making our nation the most hated that the world has ever known. This is happening at a time when the exploitation of man by man, of race by race, of nation by nation is incapable of meeting the demands of a changing world. Any nation which refuses to recognize this necessity is headed for destruction.

Therefore, for American Communist to support the objectives of a Canadian people free of exploitation from the United States in any form is in the best interest of the American people.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 6/3/66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO  
IS-C

ReBulet dated May 4, 1960, and CGlet dated May 5, 1966.

ReBulet instructed Chicago to set forth a monthly accounting of all receipts and disbursements of Solo and CP, USA Reserve Funds in the possession of CG 5824-S\*. Set forth below is such an accounting:

Balance of funds in possession of  
CG 5824-S\* as of April 30, 1966

## Solo

Maintained in cash in safe deposit  
box, Michigan Avenue National Bank,  
Chicago, Illinois

\$149,580.65

## CP, USA Reserve Funds

Maintained in cash in safe deposit  
box, Michigan Avenue National Bank,  
Chicago, Illinois

.26

Total

\$149,580.91

## Additions

### Solo

REC-38

Received 4/66 during 20th  
Solo Mission from CP of the  
Soviet Union as reimburse-  
ment of fares for official  
CP, USA delegations to the  
Soviet Union

\$2,554.49

100-428091-5659

ST-108

JUN 8 1966

- ②-Bureau ( RM )
- 2-New York ( RM )
- (1-100-134637) (SOLO)
- (1-100-128861) (CP, USA-Reserve Funds)
- 1-Chicago



U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CG 134-46 Sub F

CP, USA Reserve Funds

Dues payment received Prague,  
Czechoslovakia, in Czech koruna,  
for JOHN VAFIADES and wife and  
GEORGE WHEELER and wife \$ 100.00

Disbursements

Solo

On 5/5/66 to JACK KLING, leading  
functionary, CP of Illinois, for  
miscellaneous expenses, including  
taxes on Indiana farm property  
owned by CP (\$150), press conference  
for GUS HALL, etc. 250.00

On 5/7/66 for flowers ordered and  
sent on instructions of GUS HALL  
to latter's wife and daughter for  
Mother's Day 38.00

On 5/7/66 for items of clothing and  
other miscellaneous personal items  
purchased during shopping trip of  
GUS HALL 100.00

On 5/8/66 to ARNOLD JOHNSON to cover  
payment of hotel rental, Chicago,  
5/7-8/66, first class airline  
tickets to NYC for two and other  
miscellaneous expenses 220.00

On May 7 and 8, 1966, meals, enter-  
tainment, transportation, and mis-  
cellaneous expenses for GUS HALL  
and ARNOLD JOHNSON, etc. 70.00

On 5/12/66 to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT  
for medical expenses 200.00

On 5/14/66 to BELLA WEINSTEIN,  
Chicago, for current living expenses  
to be deducted from future salary of  
MAX WEINSTEIN 600.00

On 5/19/66 for wholesale cost of  
shoes purchased and sent to Yonkers,  
NY, for GUS HALL and son 55.55

CG 134-46 Sub F

On 5/19/66 as wholesale purchase  
price of rain capes and caps for  
HALL's wife, daughter, and wife  
of ARNOLD JOHNSON \$ 27.00

On 5/19/66 wholesale purchase  
price of Bulova Power Pack  
wrist watch for HALL 95.00

On 5/19/66 wholesale purchase  
price of pocket watch for HALL 10.00

On 5/19/66 wholesale purchase  
price for coffee pot purchased  
on HALL's instructions for latter's  
wife 39.00

On 5/28/66 to LOU DISKIN, Modern  
Book Store, Chicago, for books and  
other material purchased which will  
ultimately be sent abroad 99.00

As reimbursement for \$100 provided  
HYMAN LUMER, 4/66, Moscow, for  
reserve funds, in connection with  
trip to Israel 100.00

For HARRY YARIS as reimbursement  
for money provided him 4/66 in  
Prague, Czechoslovakia, as expenses  
connected with his travel from  
Warsaw, Poland, to Prague 31.00

Total \$1,934.55

CP, USA Reserve Funds

On 5/8/66 to ARNOLD JOHNSON for  
delivery to HELEN WINTER, NYC,  
as dues payment for JOHN VAFIADES  
and wife and GEORGE WHEELER and  
wife, Prague \$ 100.00

Grand Total \$2,034.55

CG 134-46 Sub F

Balance of funds in possession of  
CG 5824-S\* as of May 31, 1966

Solo

Maintained in cash in safe deposit  
box, Michigan Avenue National Bank,  
Chicago, Illinois

\$150,200.59

CP, USA Reserve Funds

Maintained in cash in safe deposit  
box, Michigan Avenue National Bank,  
Chicago, Illinois

.26

Total

\$150,200.85



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 2, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S\* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 6/2/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 462 GR 70, was intercepted. It is noted that six lines of key were not used.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

## ACTION:

For information.

## Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:drv

(7) *See*

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-  
NOT RECORDED  
11 JUN 7 1966

65 JUN 10 1966

6/2/66

NR 462 GR 70

6/ 2/66

32285 13884 46406 51311 31634 28282 51605 48192 83375 91712  
41420 29066 40906 22345 66178 56393 55453 51608 73244 11091  
25519 11914 47439 39844 92691 41442 93091 36514 35803 47771  
85345 05110 32363 67984 90600 08966 94434 98820 61917 98153  
40896 86659 08463 18482 98244 08692 34158 32637 47972 76415  
25606 70489 67944 48287 58970 64150 01100 80994 05294 73435  
10076 73769 32350 61525 01079 77606 54772 05221 93862 15506

NR 462 GR 70

6/ 2/66

T BIRCH. IN CONNECTION WITH YOUR REQUEST TO PROVIDE MEDICAL  
TREATMENT FOR BARLEY, S BARLEY, S SON NEST PHYSICIANS WOU  
LD <sup>K</sup> LIKE TO HAVE DETAILED MEDICAL STATEMENT ON HIS ILLNESS IN  
ORDER TO BE ABLE TO DEFINE THEIR POSSIBILITIES TO SPRING. P  
LEAS <sup>E</sup> DESTROY FIRST SIX LINES OF THIS SHEET

100-428091-

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : *JFM* SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637A)

SUBJECT: SOLO  
IS - C

DATE: 6/1/66

Remylet, 5/4/66.

The records of the New York Office indicate the following transactions regarding SOLO Funds from May 4, 1966 through May 31, 1966.

## Debits

5/16/66 to HELEN WINTER, Travel ex-	\$4,000.00
penses for delegation to Soviet Union.	
Total	\$4,000.00

## Balance

5/4/66	On hand	\$1,119,867.03
	Less debits	<u>4,000.00</u>
5/31/66	On hand	\$1,115,867.03

- 1-964
- 2 - Bureau (RM)
  - 1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub F) (RM)
  - 1 - New York (134-91) (INV) (41)
  - 1 - New York (100-128861-Sub B) (CP, USA RESERVE FUNDS) (42)
  - 1 - New York (41)

WCM: rmp  
(6)

REC-38

ST-108

100-428091-5660

9 JUN 8 1966



JUN 10 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NY 100-134637A

LOCATION OF SOLO FUNDS - NEW YORK OFFICE TERRITORY:

Maintained by NY 694-S\*

Safe-deposit box, Chemical Bank-New York  
Trust Company  
67 Broad Street  
New York City, N.Y. \$246,000.00

JACK BROOKS Regular Checking Account at  
Chemical Bank-New York Trust Company  
20 Pine Street  
New York City, N.Y.

Account #1 (991-228919)	28,317.03
Account #2 (001-232835)	32,345.92
Account #3 (001-237942)	49,204.08

NY 694-S\* personal checking account  
Chemical Bank-New York Trust Company  
67 Broad Street  
New York City, N.Y. 4,000.00

Sub-Total \$359,867.03

Maintained by NYO-FBI

Safe-deposit boxes  
Manufacturers-Hanover Trust Company  
69th Street at Third Avenue  
New York City, N.Y. 756,000.00

TOTAL (As of 5/31/66) \$1,115,867.03

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 6/2/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)  
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)  
 SUBJECT: SOLO  
 IS - C

On 6/1/66 there was received at the LYDIA WHITE drop address in Chicago a communication to CG 5824-S\* from WILLIAM KASHTAN, General Secretary of the Communist Party (CP) of Canada, postmarked 7:30 PM, 5/30/66, at Toronto, Ontario, Canada. This letter was in response to a note to KASHTAN from CG 5824-S\* dated 5/27/66, which was reported in Chicago airtel dated 6/1/66. Set forth below is the text of KASHTAN's letter with explanatory notes in parenthesis to add clarity.

"May 30th. 1966.

"Thanks for your note (letter to KASHTAN from CG 5824-S\* 5/27/66, reported in Chicago airtel 6/1/66) and copy of Claude's item (article entitled "19th National Convention of the Communist Party of Canada" by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a pre publication copy of which was sent to KASHTAN, as reported in Chicago airtel 6/1/66) which I thought was quite good. Our affair (CP of Canada National Convention) went off fairly well, a fine spirit and a confident note. Now it is a matter of translating

- 104  
 ③ - Bureau (RM)  
 1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)  
 1 - Chicago

WAB/mes  
 (5)

REC-38

100-428091-5661

JUN 8 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*  
 65 JUN 16 1966  
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

CG 134-46 Sub B

it in tangible ways.

"Thanks very much for the proof of the pre-convention article (uncorrected galley proof of article entitled "The Communist Party - a Review and Perspective," by GUS HALL, published in 5/66 issue of "Political Affairs," sent to KASHTAN on 5/16/66, as reported in Chicago airtel 5/17/66). It should help stimulate lively discussion without freezing anything into a pattern, something we should have done for our own shindig. I imagine you lads are quite busy now preparing for the big event (18th National Convention, CP, USA, 6/22-26/66). We will see what can be done to reciprocate the visit here (by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT as fraternal delegate to CP of Canada National Convention).

"Incidentally I noticed that Hy (LUMER) is back from his sojourn (in Israel) which I am sure must have been quite interesting. If he had a moment to spare I would appreciate his impressions altho I noticed he was going to write a series on the trip. If there is anything in addition to what he might write, have him drop me a line.

"So much for that. All the best to the lads and keep in touch.

"as ever,

"B. (BILL KASHTAN)

P.S. The old man (TIM BUCK, National Chairman, CP of Canada) went to Czechia (13th Congress of CP of Czechoslovakia, 5/31/66, Prague) and from there will be going on to Mongolia (15th Congress of Peoples Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, 6/7/66, Ulan Bator). Should be back the end of

CG 134-46 Sub B

June. Am planning a vacation during July but have not yet made up my mind as to locale. Have a standing invite (to visit USSR as guest of CPSU) but am not sure whether I'll be able to make it this time."

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

6/8/66

Director, FBI (100-428091) — 5662

1 - Shaw

SOLO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ST-108

Reurlet 6/1/66.

Relet advised that CG 5824-S\* recently received, via a mail drop, a copy of the 402-page "Brown Book, War and Nazi Criminals in West Germany." This book, prepared in English, is published by the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany, Documentation Centre of the State Archives Administration of the German Democratic Republic.

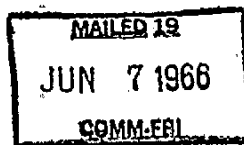
The Bureau does not have an English copy of the "Brown Book" and would appreciate receiving a copy. It is requested that the copy be forwarded to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Unit.

WGS:pah  
(4)

## NOTE:

While on Solo Mission 20, CG 5824-S\* conferred in East Germany with Heinz Birch, of the International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany. On that occasion, Birch agreed to send CG 5824-S\* a copy of the "Brown Book." Chicago advised that a copy was not sent to the Bureau since Chicago was unaware as to whether the Bureau may have previously received a copy. Supervisor Leon Schwartz, of the Research-Satellite Unit, has advised that the Bureau has the German language issue of the "Brown Book" and the English language addition would be a valuable addition to the library.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



5 JUN 10 1966 TELETYPE UNIT ☐



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO  
IS-C

DATE: 6/1/66

CG 5824-S\* advised that during the course of the 20th Solo Mission he held conversations in Berlin, German Democratic Republic, with LEO YOUNGBLOOD and HEINZ BIRCH, representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany. During these conversations held on April 18, 1966, it was agreed that they would send him a copy of the 402 page "Brown Book, War and Nazi Criminals in West Germany." This book, prepared in English, is published by the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany, Documentation Centre of the State Archives Administration of the German Democratic Republic.

On May 13, 1966, CG 5824-S\* advised that he had just received through a mail drop, the identity of which had been given earlier to HEINZ BIRCH, a copy of the above-noted "Brown Book." This copy of the "Brown Book" has been made available to the Chicago Office.

In view of the fact the Chicago Office is unaware as to whether the Bureau may have received previous copies of this "Brown Book," it is not being enclosed herewith. However, if the Bureau should desire to review this item, a copy can be secured and sent to the Bureau for permanent retention.

1-4/24  
②-Bureau (RM)  
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW  
(3)

REC-38

ST-108

100-428091-5662

JUN 8 1966

Let to CG  
WGS:PAH  
6/8/66

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE  
FBI

Date: 6/6/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)  
SUBJECT: SOLO  
IS - C

5- *Shaw*

Re recent airtels from Chicago enclosing letterhead memoranda, to which were attached official English translations prepared by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) of the speeches of certain of the fraternal delegates to the XXIII Congress of the CPSU. It was noted in referenced airtels that these speeches had been published on succeeding days in "Pravda," the morning daily organ of the Central Committee, CPSU, and that excerpts may have been published in the public press, as well as in some instances abridged versions had appeared in "The Daily Review; Translations from the Soviet Press," published by Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR.

For the Bureau's information, excerpts from speeches of some of these fraternal delegates have now been published in the May, 1966 issue of the "World Marxist Review," official theoretical organ of the world communist movement. The foreward to this issue of the "World Marxist Review" also notes that in subsequent issues, additional excerpts will be printed. In this issue appear excerpts from the speeches of the following individuals:

- 10/3 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)  
1 - Chicago

WAB/mes  
(5)

REC-16

ST-108

100-428091-5663  
9 JUN 8 1966Approved: *MJ*

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge  
85 JUN 10 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

WLADYSLAW GOMULKA  
First Secretary  
Polish United Workers Party

WALTER ULBRICHT  
First Secretary  
Socialist Unity Party of Germany

LE DUAN  
First Secretary  
Party of Working People of Vietnam

WALDECK ROCHET  
General Secretary  
French Communist Party

ANTONIN NOVOTNY  
First Secretary  
CP of Czechoslovakia

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU  
General Secretary  
Rumanian CP

JANOS KADAR  
First Secretary  
Hungarian Socialist Workers Party

LUIGI LONGO  
General Secretary  
Italian CP

TODOR ZHIVKOV  
First Secretary  
Bulgarian CP

ARMANDO HART  
Political Bureau member and Secretary,  
CP of Cuba

CG 134-46 Sub B

TSOI YEN GHEN  
Vice Chairman  
Korean Party of Labor

YUMJAGIN TSEDENBAL  
First Secretary  
Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party

ALEXANDER RANKOVIC  
Executive Committee member and  
Secretary, League of Communists  
of Yugoslavia

A comparison of the texts of the speeches of the relevant individuals as they appeared in the "World Marxist Review" and as they appeared in our letterhead memoranda, reveals that in addition to the fact that the "World Marxist Review" versions are only excerpts, there are also substantial changes in the wording of the translations.

The above is being called to the Bureau's attention for information purposes only.

REC-3  
ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 6/6/66

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO  
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies each and for the New York Office one copy each of the following informant's statements:

- 1) "Jessica Smith and 'New World Review,' New York City, N.Y."
- 2) "William Albertson" N.Y.
- 3) "Request From International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany for Current Communist Party Publications."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statements was orally furnished on 4/28 and 5/3/66 by CG 5824-S\*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

3 enc 904 3 enc 910  
③-Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)  
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 3) (Info) (RM)  
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW  
(5)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 8760 op/clc  
REASON: 11, 1-2.4.2 23  
DATE OF REVIEW 2-5-86

REC-16

ST-108

JUN 8 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*

65 JUN 27 1966

Special Agent in Charge

Classified by 6080  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1-3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
8-16-77

~~SECRET~~

JESSICA SMITH AND "NEW WORLD REVIEW,"  
NEW YORK CITY

~~TOP SECRET~~

In April, 1966, in discussion with EORIS N. PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department and a Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), reference was made to problems concerning JESSICA SMITH and the "New World Review," New York City, New York. In this regard it was pointed out that SMITH claims that certain monies promised her by the Russians had not been totally delivered and because of this failure she may be forced to close down the publication. It was further noted that for the past several years the monies for SMITH from the Soviet Union were to have been funneled through channels of the CP, USA, and then turned over to her. This allegedly has been done and in one certain instance an overpayment was made to SMITH due to a misunderstanding in instructions from the CPSU.

In regard to this matter, PONOMAREV stated that he saw no reason why the CP, USA should even become involved in matters of this nature and his recommendation was that the Party settle with SMITH and get rid of the problem. He noted that this could be done very easily by having her make her own contacts and arrangements for the delivery of this money with the Friendship Organization in the Soviet Union which had committed itself to the subsidy and with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. In PONOMAREV's view, the CP, USA was foolish in getting itself involved in such things.

The foregoing was discussed with GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, in New York City on April 28, 1966, and he stated at the time that he felt PONOMAREV's suggestion was a good one.

- 1 -  
[100-422011]  
ENCLOSURE

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

In March, 1966, the following letter was received by GUS HALL, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), from WILLIAM ALBERTSON of New York City, an individual who has been expelled from the CP, USA:

"86 West End Ave.,  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11235

"March 21, 1966

"Gus Hall,  
23 W. 26 St.,  
New York City

"During the months passed, I have been in communication with Dr. Murray Eden of the Department of Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. I understand that he was the chief designer of TX-O, the 'handwriting' computer about which I have written you before.

"I posed some questions to him. He was good enough to answer them, as well as send me material on the subject.

"I quote from two different letters he sent me. The questions I posed are obvious from the answers given which, themselves, are very illuminating:

\* \* \* "'Regarding your specific question, I am quite confident that computer generated handwriting which has been modeled on the script of a single person would be very difficult to distinguish from the natural handwriting of that person.'

\* \* \* "'The TX-O was designed and constructed by Lincoln Laboratory, of M.I.T., under a DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE contract, so there was no patent consideration.

"'The machine's chief interest at M.I.T. has been the EASE WITH WHICH A USER COULD ATTACH HIS OWN INPUT/OUTPUT EQUIPMENT TO THE COMPUTER.

[100-428091-] 5-664  
- 1 -  
ENCLOSURE

"THERE ARE SEVERAL COMMERCIAL COMPUTERS AVAILABLE TODAY, DESIGNED TO DO THIS TYPE OF OPERATION. ~~SECRET~~

"(all emphasis is mine)

"I repeat my request for reversal of your decision re my reinstatement as contained in my letters of 8/7/65 and 9/25/65, or to make the test with the TX-O computer as proposed in my letter of 12/1/65.

"Yours truly,

"/S/ Wm. Albertson

"Wm. Albertson"

A copy of the above-noted letter was hand carried to Moscow, USSR, by HENRY WINSTON, a Vice Chairman, CP, USA, at the request of HELEN WINTER. WINTER desired this letter be given to another CP, USA representative who was already abroad in order that he could take it up with Russian officials. WINTER's purpose in doing this was to seek an opinion from the Russians as to whether such a computer could duplicate an individual's handwriting. ~~SECRET~~

In line with the foregoing, the matter of computer handwriting, referred to in ALBERTSON's letter, was taken up with representatives of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), as well as with representatives of the Security Branch of the Central Committee, CPSU.

All of these individuals noted that after having made some inquiry regarding handwriting by computer with Soviet scientists, that it was their opinion that it was theoretically possible in an era such as this, but they could not and would not state that that was the situation involved in the ALBERTSON matter. They also reminded that while Soviet experts had examined the original handwritten document allegedly that of ALBERTSON, they had never given one hundred percent conclusion that it was authentic.

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

REQUEST FROM INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL  
COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY,  
FOR CURRENT COMMUNIST PARTY PUBLICATIONS

In a discussion held in April, 1966, with HEINZ BIRCH, a representative of the International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), who is in charge of relations with the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), he requested that certain air mail subscriptions specifically for the Midweek edition of "The Worker," and the "People's World" be sent to him in Berlin, German Democratic Republic. In addition, this individual also requested that he be placed on the mailing list for current books being issued by the American Institute for Marxist Studies in New York City.

In mid-May, 1966, the foregoing request of BIRCH was turned over to a representative of the CP, USA in New York City.

~~SECRET~~  
~~SECRET~~

[100-42111-3614]

ENCLOSURE

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 6/6/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO  
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Text of Document to Communist Party of the Soviet Union from American Internationalists Party."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished on 4/28/66 by CG 5824-S\*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

Chicago indices have been checked regarding the American Internationalists Party and no information concerning it was located.

100-428091-5665  
1- Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)  
1- New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)  
1- Chicago

RWH:MDW  
(5)

REC-16  
REC-8  
ST-110  
ST-108

JUN 8 1966

Approved: [Signature]  
65 JUN 27 1966 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

TEXT OF DOCUMENT TO COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE  
SOVIET UNION FROM AMERICAN INTERNATIONALISTS  
PARTY

During the course of the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held March 29 through April 8, 1966, Moscow, USSR, a representative of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, turned over to a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) a letter received April 5, 1966. This letter was accompanied by a note which read "To the Communist Party, of the Soviet Union, on its 23rd Congress, From the American Internationalists, Party." The text of this document was as follows:

"Chicago Ill, 3/24/1966.

"Saluting with you, in honor to the honestly working ones, dead or alive, for the given privilege to us, as Socialists, or as communists, to meet, to talk to plan and decide, in order to introduce ourselves as your friends, thus we feel comfortable calling you, 'Fellow, Combatants', with-heart-and-mind the people of the American Internationalists Party, (A.I.P.) we greet you on the historic day of the Party's Congress 23rd.

"Looking forward, with a complete confidence on the-Communist Party and-people of the Soviet Union, as leading Social source, for a world of real good relations, among peoples as individuals and as groups, with heartfelt dispositions and great enthusiasm the people of the A.I.P., we salute the Russian people on such fruitful historic days.

"With deep respect for the contributing ones, dead and alive, to reach the promising stage for this high humanitarian ideal to become true, reminding to the Party's congress 23rd people, the thoughtful advise of the great leader Lenin, that 'the Party never to permit conceit and complacency, to see the shortcomings in the work as well as the successes, and to concentrate efforts on the solution of unsolved problems', been sure, that new humanitarian

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ENCLOSURE

"plans and decisions 'll be made by the 23rd Congress of the Party, we sincerely bow to the honestly working people to offer us the basic factors for this power of optimism.

"Sincerely, all members of the A.I.P;  
we, through the excellent, in reading  
material, paper 'Moscow News',  
salute the Russian people."

The above document was turned over by the CPSU to the CP, USA for information and without any specific comment of the CPSU.

## ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 6/6/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO  
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies each and for the New York Office one copy each of two informant's statements captioned as follows:

"Dues Payment of George and Eleanor Wheeler and John and Evelyn Vafiades, Prague, Czechoslovakia"

"James West and Preparations for Travel to Congresses of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, June, 1966"

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statements was orally furnished on 4/28; 5/9 and 25/66 by CG 5824-S\*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

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③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)  
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)  
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW  
(5)

REC-3

REC-16

ST-108

9 JUN 8 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

65 JUN 27 1966 Special Agent in Charge

DUES PAYMENT OF GEORGE AND ELEANOR WHEELER AND  
JOHN AND EVELYN VAFIADES, PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In April, 1966, George and Eleanor Wheeler, former Americans who now reside and work in Prague, Czechoslovakia, met with a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA). At this time, the Wheelers turned over a dues payment representing payment of their dues to the CP, USA, through May, 1966.

Also, at this same time, John Vafiades, another former American who now resides and works in Prague, turned over a dues payment for himself and his wife Evelyn. This dues payment of the Vafiadeses covered their dues through June, 1966.

The above-noted dues payments were made in Czech Koruna and when exchanged for U.S. dollars at official rate were equal to \$100. This \$100 was returned to the U.S. and in early May, 1966, transmitted through a CP, USA representative to Helen Winter in New York City for recording.

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ENCLOSURE

JAMES WEST AND PREPARATIONS FOR TRAVEL  
TO CONGRESSES OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S  
REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, JUNE, 1966

Based on a decision of the National Office, Communist Party, USA, JIM WEST, a member of the National Committee and National Board, Communist Party, USA, who resides in Chicago, Illinois, was designated to attend the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia scheduled to open in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on May 31, 1966, and the 15th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party scheduled to open in Ulan Bator, Mongolia, on June 7, 1966, as a fraternal delegate from the Communist Party, USA.

In preparation for his attendance at these Congresses, briefing sessions were held with him in New York City on May 24-25, 1966. In the course of these briefings WEST was furnished with credentials of the Communist Party, USA, signed by GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, which identified WEST as the official fraternal representative of the Communist Party, USA. WEST was also provided at this time with some 14 karat gold Cross pens which were to be presented to ANTONIN NOVOTNY, First Secretary, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and to Y. TSEDENBAL, First Secretary, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, as personal gifts from GUS HALL. WEST, at this time, was also given instructions relative to his conduct and activities while a guest of the Czech and Mongolian Parties. In addition, WEST was provided with specific instructions to present a formal request to the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia for reimbursement in the amount of \$432.00 as cost of fare for travel from New York City to Prague, which the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia had previously agreed to pay.

In connection with his travel plans, it was learned that WEST planned to depart Kennedy International Airport, New York City, 9:00 p.m., May 27, 1966, on Pan American Flight #76 which was scheduled to arrive in Prague at 11:30 a.m., Saturday, May 28, 1966. Since WEST had no visa for entry into Czechoslovakia, he had purchased a ticket showing his ultimate destination as Zurich, Switzerland, which would place him in a transit status and eliminate suspicion or problems as to why he was passing through Prague. WEST contemplated a stay of approximately one week in Czechoslovakia

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ENCLOSURE

and then would proceed to Mongolia via Moscow, USSR. After attendance at the Mongolian Congress, he would return to Moscow and spend a brief period there. As of May 25, 1966, his plans were to return to New York by June 20, 1966, which would have him back in time to attend the 18th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA.

As WEST undoubtedly would be in contact with representatives of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, during his stop in Moscow, he was given a message which he was to deliver to IGOR MIKHAILOV, Assistant to the Head of the Department. This message concerned the fact that HY LUMER, while abroad, had lost his camera and that LUMER would now like 80 rubles which he has on deposit in a Moscow bank withdrawn and a new Zenith No. 2 Camera purchased for him and sent back to the U.S. with WEST or some other returning comrade.

WEST was also given a number of chores to handle in Czechoslovakia. This included a congratulation card which was to be delivered to FRANTISEK KOPTA, a representative of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, on the latter becoming a new grandfather. He was also provided with a get well card which he was to deliver to MIROSLAV JIRASKA who is presently recovering from a hernia operation. JIRASKA is also an employee of the International Department, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. WEST was also given a number of Parker ballpoint pens or multi-color ballpoint pens which he was to deliver to certain designated individuals on the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and to individuals at the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review" in Prague.



# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 6/6/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO  
IS-C

ReCGairtel dated 3/16/66 and enclosed informant's statement captioned, "Instructions of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, on Certain Matters to be Taken Up Abroad with Representatives of Various Communist Parties."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement entitled, "Response of Representatives of Communist Party of the Soviet Union to Request of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, for Long Term Half Million Dollar, Interest Free Loan."

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished on 4/28 and 5/3/66 by CG 5824-S\*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)  
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)  
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW  
(5)

REC-16

100-428091-5667

ST-108

JUN 8 1966

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

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**RESPONSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMUNIST PARTY  
OF THE SOVIET UNION TO REQUEST OF GUS HALL,  
GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FOR  
LONG TERM HALF MILLION DOLLAR, INTEREST FREE  
LOAN**

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It will be recalled that a number of months ago GUS HALL, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), stated that the Russians should be requested to grant the CP, USA a long term, interest free loan of a half million dollars. In making this request, the Russians were to be informed that the CP, USA desired this money for investment purposes in order to make money for the Party.

In line with HALL's instructions, the foregoing was placed in writing and then subsequently discussed in April, 1966, with BORIS N. PONOMAREV, a member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). When the request was made and the reasons presented for it, PONOMAREV remarked, "What do you want such businesses for, why don't you spend the money we provide?" From PONOMAREV's remarks, at this time, it was clearly evident that PONOMAREV did not agree with the idea of GUS HALL investing in businesses for the purpose of making money which would ultimately result in complete financial independence of the CP, USA. However, regardless of his own feelings on this matter, PONOMAREV did not reject totally HALL's request. Later, both NIKOLAI V. MOSTOVETS and IGOR MIKHAILOV of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, hinted that since GUS HALL would be coming to the Soviet Union during the Summer of 1966, there could be some additional discussion held regarding this loan and a final decision will be withheld until that time.

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ENCLOSURE

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